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TIKHONOV ADDRESSES 35TH CEMA SESSION IN SOFIA

PM071522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "To a New Level of Development; 35th CEMA Session Sitting"]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 2 Jul--The fraternal socialist community countries are traveling with confident step along the path of resolving comprehensive tasks of socioeconomic development and are achieving impressive successes in building a new life. The prospects for the further deepening and improvement of mutual fruitful cooperation in the common interest are being outlined by the participants in the 35th CEMA session sitting, which opened in the Bulgarian capital today.

The session heard a report by G.I. Marchuk, chairman of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, on the further improvement of scientific and technical cooperation in the direction of the accelerated creation and introduction into production of progressive technologies, equipment and new materials.

Discussion of the reports began at the plenary sitting.

N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session.

The years that have elapsed, he said, have shown most graphically that the path on which we embarked by adopting the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration 10 years ago is a correct and fruitful path. It accords with the fundamental interests of our countries and peoples. Following this path, all the countries of our community have achieved considerable successes in socialist and communist building. This conclusion follows also from the reports of the CEMA Executive Committee and the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation and from the speeches of the delegation heads, to which we listened with great attention. By utilizing the advantages of the socialist system and relying on their own efforts and on mutual cooperation our countries have increased their economic, scientific and technical potential, outstripping the developed capitalist states by almost 100 percent during the seventies in terms of the growth rates for output and national income. The national income of the CEMA countries as a whole increased 66 percent during the decade. The volume of gross industrial output increased 84 percent.

The structure of industry improved, above all, as a result of the preferential development of key sectors for technical progress--machine building, electronics and the chemical, petrochemical and gas industries.

The CEMA countries' economic might, scientific, and technical potential and the development of all-round cooperation among them have ensured a further rise in the peoples' material and cultural living standards.

The successes achieved by the socialist community countries over the past decade are the result of the selfless labor of the countries' peoples and are inseparably linked with the increase in the leading role of the communist and workers parties, which are creatively applying the common natural laws of socialist building to the concrete specific conditions in their own countries.

As a result of the growth in our community's economic might and the active peace-loving foreign policy of the communist and workers parties a further strengthening of the socialist countries' positions in the world arena has been ensured. The chief gain of our fraternal parties and the socialist community countries consists in the fact that peace on earth has been preserved.

In the eyes of all mankind socialism is the chief force opposing the intrigues of imperialism, which is seeking to wreck the cause of detente and mankind's onward movement along the path of social progress.

The new Soviet foreign policy initiatives advanced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress have elicited a broad response in the world.

They are aimed at upholding peace and preserving and augmenting everything positive that detente produced in the seventies. Quite recently the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world, which expresses the Soviet people's unswerving desire for lasting peace in our world.

An in-depth analysis of the results of the past decade was made at the congresses of the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties. The congress decisions armed the peoples of our community with a scientific program of creative labor and strengthening of peace and determined the prospects for the coming 5-10 years.

The experience of our cooperation confirms that there are no questions of economic development that we cannot resolve together. The fundamental advantages of socialism, of the new type of international relations and of socialist economic integration are particularly clearly visible against the backgound of the unstable, crisis state of the world capitalist economy. We can state frankly that it is only thanks to our cohesion and our fraternal mutually advantageous cooperation that we have succeeded in reducing to a considerable extent the unfavorable influence of the world capitalist market.

Suffice it to say that in 1980 the CEMA countries satisfied the bulk of their import requirements by means of reciprocal deliveries of commodities, including 68-70 percent of their machinery, equipment, crude oil and iron ore, 94-95 percent of their coal and sawn timber, 60 percent of their consumer goods, and so forth.

Broad reciprocal economic, scientific and technical ties and large deliveries of commodities among the CEMA countries, which are developing on the basis of implementing the comprehensive program, have contributed to the steady, progressive development of their national economies and the improvement of their structure.

The dynamic development of the community countries' economies has placed in our hands material resources on an unprecedented scale. Although the population of the community countries is only one-tenth of the world population, production of electricity, oil, steel and coal in the CEMA countries stands at 20-30 percent of world production. This is a success for our socialist economic system, but tremendous labor and considerable expenditure also lie behind it.

The Soviet Union makes a decisive contribution to providing the CEMA countries with fuel and raw materials. For this it was necessary to go into remote and uninhabited regions and exploit frequently less efficient deposits. In the last 5-year plan our expenditure on the production of 1 ton of oil was more than double what it was in the period through 1972, and it will increase still further in the current 5-year plan. Specific capital expenditure on the extraction of iron ore has increased no less than 200 percent in 15 years.

Given the colossal scale reached, a further increase in production and deliveries of fuel and raw material resources at the former pace is becoming economically impossible. Scientific and technical progress is opening up a more sensible path; better utilization of the tremendous potential that we have already created. Obviously, in assessing the development of socialist integration we ought, above all, to determine how far it helps to resolve this task.

The fraternal parties' congresses outlined a new growth strategy for the coming years. Our chief aim is to increase the end product without counting on a substantial increase in labor and material resources. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at our party's 26th congress expressed this task in a capacious formula which went to the hearts of all Soviet working people" "The economy must be economical." Similar aims have also been set by the other fraternal countries. Some of them have achieved appreciable successes in this sphere. A start has been made on this work, but we still have a lot to do. For example, the specific consumption of fuel and raw materials in CEMA countries still remains high. Growth in the socialist countries' economies is closely linked with the deepening of their economic cooperation.

The Soviet delegation shares the points in the CEMA Executive Committee's report on progress in fulfilling the comprehensive program, from which it can be seen that our countries' cooperation has created favorable and, more importantly, stable preconditions for the socioeconomic development of each country and has become an important factor in their cohesion.

Integration relations play a determining role in supplying the CEMA countries' national economies with petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, sawn timber, pulp, asbestos and other types of raw materials. Thanks to this, the unfavorable effect of the world energy and raw materials crisis on the fraternal countries' economies has been substantially eased.

Despite the difficulties associated with the worsening conditions of extraction, exports of Soviet energy resources to CEMA countries in ideal fuel equivalent will increase 20 percent in the current 5-year plan compared with the previous one. The USSR supplies fuel and raw materials to fraternal countries at prices considerably below world market prices.

Of course, cooperation within the CEMA framework also gives our country considerable advantages. In the last 5-year plan the CEMA countries provided up to 40 percent of the increase in our fleet, 35 percent of new passenger railcars, 12 percent of buses and up to 15 percent of our retail trade stocks of readymade clothes, footwear, furniture and canned goods. In the new 5-year plan the Soviet Union will import modern machine equipment worth more than R60 billion and consumer goods worth more than R40 billion in exchange for its own commodities. Exchange with the CEMA countries constitutes the largest part of Soviet foreign trade exchange. These ties have the most reliable development prospect and are mutually advantageous.

Our cooperation as a whole has so far met the demands made on it by our countries' economic development. The task consists in ensuring that it continues to meet them. We are aware that under the changed conditions of the eighties everything that has been done so far will be insufficient for this. Serious new decisions and new efforts will be required.

The key task today is to enhance technical standard of production and its qualitative indicators. There is no way to resolve the tasks of the eighties other than to accelerate scientific and technical progress. Our potential here is particularly great. For one-third of all the world's scientific workers work in the CEMA countries. Possessing such a scientific and technical potential, we should strive for a corresponding return. It is particularly important today to utilize the entire potential of science and technology to reduce the energy and materials intensiveness of social production.

Some of our agreements provide for the creation of international production complexes unequaled in the world in terms of scale and technical standard. It is sufficient to recall the agreements relating to the construction of nuclear power stations and the production of equipment for them. Our existing mechanism of planned management and cooperation in the planning sphere ensures reliably enough the realization of such unique programs.

However, there sometimes remains outside the framework of our joint activity a huge mass of tasks not of the largest scale but, on the contrary, simple, everyday tasks concerning cooperation among thousands of large and small enterprises. We have done a great deal of work to improve the mechanism of managing integration on an interstate level. Forms not envisaged in the comprehensive program have also come into being here. These include the concerted plan of multilateral integration measures and such a great, important matter as the long-term targeted cooperation programs and the complex agreements on their realization. Considerably less has been done at the level of sector ministries and, particularly, at the level of associations and enterprises. Involving production collectives not only in the fulfillment of integration decisions but also in their elaboration and adoption and developing initiative from below means imparting still greater scope to our cooperation. Bearing this important aim in mind, the 26th CPSU Congress advanced the task of developing direct ties among the fraternal countries' ministries, associations and enterprises. Measures are now being taken in the Soviet Union to increase the activeness of production collectives in developing ties with enterprises in fraternal countries.

Analysis of the fulfillment of the comprehensive program shows that mutual exchange cannot remain just a means of covering current national economic deficits. It must be turned into a strong and permanent lever for increasing production efficiency.

This is the starting position for resolving one other problem of fundamental importance, which was set by Soviet economic experts at our party's 26th congress. It is a question of helping to turn the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive international specialization and cooperation. Similar aims were also set by the congress of the other fraternal parties, and ways to achieve them ought to be agreed upon at this session.

It is known that it is impossible to fundamentally change general economic structures in one and sometimes even two 5-year plans, but it is all the more necessary to determine without delay precisely which aims in this sphere we are setting for the next 5-year plan, which for 10 years and which for the longer term. In addition, vital importance is also attached to effective measures making it possible to counteract the unbalanced nature of national economic development and our mutual ties in the next few years. Such solutions demand the coordination of the fraternal countries' economic activity. It was stated at our party's 26th congress that life itself poses the task of supplementing the coordination of plans with the concerting of economic policy as a whole. Such concerting will obviously help us to resolve fundamental structural problems.

The CEMA countries' powerful machine building combined with their scientific and technical potential must undoubtedly serve as a chief mainstay in resolving such problems. At the same time I believe we should agree with the Executive Committee's conclusion that still not everything has been done to fully realize the potential of the international socialist division of labor in other spheres too.

In connection with the rapidly growing demand for food there has been a fall in the CEMA countries' ability to provide themselves with agricultural produce in recent years. An important reason for this is the insufficiently efficient utilization of those resources already at our disposal. The activation of joint efforts to make more rational use of reserves could help to improve the food supply.

The search for new approaches to resolving the problems of the eighties at this session will undoubtedly contribute to the preparation of a CEMA countries' economic conference at the highest party and state level. The advisability of holding such a conference was discussed at the fraternal parties' congresses.

Socialism has now existed as a world system for more than three decades. During this time considerable experience of improving the mechanisms of planned management of the economy has been accumulated in each of the fraternal countries. The study and use of collective experience can become a real material force accelerating socioeconomic progress throughout the community. To learn more actively from each other--this was the task advanced by the fraternal parties' congresses. And the activity of CEMA organs must be subordinated to businesslike work in this direction. It is necessary to think about a reliable system of generalizing international experience, evaluating its individual elements and widely disseminating information about all that is most valuable.

In the seventies the restructuring of the whole system of the international division of labor speeded up. Time processes of the internationalization of world economic life, the start of which was noted long ago by Lenin, are deepening. Under the conditions of capitalism these processes, which are progressive in their economic basis, do not resolve but exacerbate the contradictions between the industrially developed and developing countries and do not resolve but aggravate global problems. The developing countries have put forward the slogan of a new world economic order. This order is called upon to ensure fair payment for their labor and natural resources and to open up opportunities for accelerated industrial development. Capitalist division of labor, governed by multinational corporations, rules out the satisfaction of these demands.

Today only the socialist community not only supports the liberated states' just demands but also seeks to find a new basis for relations between economically developed countries and developing countries. Three developing countries which have chosen the path of socialist building--Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam--have become CEMA members. Despite being different from European countries in terms of the level of their economic development, they do not stand aside from the processes of socialist integration. In the development of ties with them today it is a very important task to help use these countries' natural and labor resources in the interests of their peoples and of the whole community.

The CEMA countries also seek to expand in every possible way economic relations with Laos, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique. In its relations with all developing countries the socialist community seeks to create conditions for the independent development of their economies. This course differs fundamentally from the policy of imperialist powers, which invest capital in developing countries with the sole purpose of taking from them in the form of profits considerably more than they put in.

The CEMA countries, N.A. Tikhonov said in conclusion, have entered the new decade confident of the incontestable advantages of the socialist system and the new type of international relations. They have the potential to successfully realize the socioeconomic development programs outlined by the fraternal parties. Their further successes are guaranteed by ever-deepening cooperation in all spheres of social life and by their steadily strengthening unity and cohesion.

SOVIET FORCES IN GERMANY VIEW COMMUNIST EDUCATION

PM031544 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 2

[Report by Lt Col D. Isachenko: "Increasing Communists' Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany--A scientific and practical conference on "the 26th CPSU Congress on ways of increasing the effectiveness of communist education, topical issues relating to enhancing military collectives' military discipline and cohesion" has been held here. The report delivered by Army Gen M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the group of forces, and the speech by Comrades G. Gromov, Ye. Komarov, A. Nosov, I. Gorbunov and others dealt with how commanders, political organs and party organizations are mastering progressive forms and methods of educational work, increasing leadership cadres' sense of responsibility for work entrusted to them and developing communists' initiative and creativity in the struggle to create an atmosphere of friendship, mutual assistance and high exactingness in military collectives.

PRAVDA REVIEWS PEACE PROPOSALS, U.S. POLICIES

PM080805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 81 p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Mai Podklyuchnikov]

[Text] The Supreme Goal is Peace

The USSR Supreme Soviet's ardent call for the consolidation of peace expressing the will, desires and aspirations of the entire Soviet people, who know well what war is, has met with a fervent response in the world. The discussion of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "to the world's parliaments and peoples" is continuing everywhere. The important document has been endorsed by the SRV National Assembly, the Mongolian People's Great Hural, the CSSR Federal Assembly, the Romanian Grand National Assembly and the Polish Sejm. It has been assessed highly in the statements by party and state figures and the press of the fraternal socialist community countries.

The full text of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal has been distributed as an official document of the UN General Assembly. The Finnish parliament has replied to the important Soviet document. Representatives of all this parliament's factions have stated that they fully share the profound concern expressed in the appeal over the escalation of the arms race, the deterioration of the international atmosphere, and the increased danger of war. Politicians and public figures, scientists and cultural workers of various countries are speaking with recognition of the USSR Supreme Soviet's initiative. The impassioned appeal for the consolidation of peace and security and for talks on disarmament questions has touched people's hearts.

The Soviet Union always backs up its words of peace with constructive proposals for the solution of the most urgent problems of safeguarding international security. The CPSU Central Committee is performing a tremendous amount of creative work for this purpose. It is well known what great and ever-increasing influence is being exerted on the international situation by the Soviet peace initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is commonly acknowledged that they contain a manifestation of genuine concern for peace and for safeguarding the main human right--the right to life.

These days the world press and television and radio commentaries are devoting a great deal of attention to the meeting in Moscow between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the eminent FRG politician and Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman W. Brandt. We cannot fail to note that on the eve of the West German guest's arrival in Moscow, forces hostile to detente made every attempt to discredit the very idea of such contacts and to cast the shadow of suspicion on them. But now the talk in the Kremlin has taken place. To what do its results attest? Above all to the fact that the path of contacts and talks is the only path for a correct understanding of the positions which a particular country occupies on the most important issues determining the destiny of detente. L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with W. Brandt took place in a friendly, constructive atmosphere and was useful. Speaking at a press conference, the West German guest said: "I have no doubts that the leaders of the USSR and primarily L.I. Brezhnev want what they say. Yet that is not known everywhere... But I shall tell my fellow countrymen and all those who want to hear me that they are dealing in the USSR with people who are striving to preserve peace and are taking corresponding steps for this purpose."

Highlighting the main ideas expressed by the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the West German press notes that the USSR's peace policy is unaltered. The Soviet Union continues to favor disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security and it is in favor of talks. "The correct path to the attainment of military equilibrium lies not in armament but in the mutual reduction of the level of arms," WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU points out. "The Soviet leader stated," WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes, "that the differences existing in relations between East and West must be resolved at the conference table."

Delivering a speech in the Kremlin 30 June, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made a proposal of great fundamental significance. He said: "I can state that the USSR is prepared to halt the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country on the day talks begin on the crux of the matter. This, of course, is only if the United States tells us that it too will not build up its medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe for the duration of the talks." Well, it is now up to Washington. Is it prepared not to waste precious time in beginning businesslike talks with a view to strengthening peace? According to reports from the United States, however, some "U.S. officials" have already rushed to declare the Soviet initiative "unacceptable." If this is confirmed officially, it will become even clearer to the peoples and above all those of West Europe that across the ocean, by cranking up the arms race, they are evading a discussion of the problems of military detente, are mortally afraid of such a discussion and are trying by means of talk about negotiations to conceal their unconstructive position.

The Soviet leader's statement on the fundamental questions of international relations generated tremendous interest throughout the world. They are being commented on in the press of the United States, Britain, France, Japan and many other countries. They are helping people to understand the fact that there is no task more serious or more urgent now than curbing the arms race and that anyone who incites this race is pushing mankind to the brink of the abyss.

In the struggle for peace it is hard to overrate the significance of unity, cohesion, fraternal mutual aid and very broad cooperation among the socialist community countries. The 35th CEMA session has been held in Sofia. The socialist community in our day has considerable political and economic might. It is a powerful bulwark of peace, national liberation and social progress. Marching along the path of socialist economic integration, the fraternal states are opening up new opportunities for resolving the complex tasks of socialist and communist creation and the further improvement of their economic level which face them. In a comradely and businesslike atmosphere those taking part in the CEMA Sofia session analyzed in depth the results of the past decade, gave an answer to a number of important problems of cooperation, and outlined the strategic tasks for the eighties in important spheres of socialist integration. It was a major and important event in the life of the fraternal countries of great international significance.

Against Dangerous Plans

Against the background of the aggravation of the international situation it is worth looking at one important event which took place 5 years ago. It was then that the Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties took place in Berlin, the GDR capital. Its theme proclaimed: "For Peace, Security, Cooperation and Social Progress in Europe." The representative forum--delegations from 29 parties numbering over 29 million communists took part in it--confirmed that the communists have a common, noble goal of lasting, indestructible peace, detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The Berlin conference provided an important platform for pooling the efforts of communists and all people of good will in the struggle for the peoples' good-neighborliness and cooperation, the intensification of detente, and the rebuffing of those who would like to undermine it. A good route for advance was jointly outlined on the basis of a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis. The development of the international situation fully confirmed the significance of the document adopted by the conference "for peace, security, cooperation and social progress in Europe"--a broad program of joint actions in the struggle for important, noble goals.

U.S. ruling circles, trying to justify the dangerous course they have steered toward confrontation, are trying to accuse the socialist countries of undermining detente. However, sober-minded political commentators assess differently the mainsprings of U.S. foreign policy. Of interest in this connection is an article published recently in the New York TIMES.

It says: "The decisive and urgent question is: Why is detente, the only sensible alternative in the nuclear age, in a state of profound crisis or even, as hardliners are gloating, dead?" The article rejects all U.S. propaganda's usual arguments--like the USSR's "perfidy," the events around Afghanistan, "the Soviet threat" and so forth. And it takes the bull by the horns as they say: The United States is reluctant to accept the principle of equality with respect to the Soviet Union. It says: "It is precisely our reluctance to allow political equality which frequently leads to the point where our diplomacy is sacrificed to militarist policy, our acceptance of the need for military equality gives way to the chimera of superiority, while individual successes for detente are replaced by the rising tide of cold war."

The gamble on attaining military superiority has become for the United States an obstacle in the way of talks on the most burning issues of limiting nuclear armaments. To any arguments of reason, constructive, honest proposals or, finally, the requirement of elementary circumspection, Washington essentially gives just one response: The United States intends to build up its military strength--and that's that.

Is it surprising that Washington's policy is increasingly frequently encountering resistance from the West European countries? Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES notes: "No one should underestimate the tension existing between the Americans and Europeans." And we can understand why. Europe has gained most of all from detente and has had time to taste its fruit. Economic, scientific and technical and cultural ties between the USSR and France, the FRG, Italy and other countries have been considerably developed. Detente has begun to take deep root on our continent's soil. Its vitality is explained also by the hard experience of two world wars which have swept over European soil. The peoples value the gains of detente and are reluctant to sacrifice it to Washington's dangerous plans.

West Europe views its transatlantic ally with mounting apprehension believing, not without substantial grounds, that the United States, in contrast to the mythical "Soviet threat," can cause it real and irreparable damage. "The governments of the leading Western countries," the West German newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER urged recently, "must exert appropriate influence on the U.S. President."

Yielding to the allies demands, U.S. administration figures have for some time been stating that they are prepared for talks with the USSR. However, so far these statements remain deliberately diffuse. E. Rostow, who has been appointed director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has stated that "The administration will probably not embark on official arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union before March 1982." Secretary of State A. Haig expressed himself even more "precisely"--"sometime next year." In this connection it is appropriate to recall that the deployment in West Europe of the new U.S. medium-range missiles which talks are to discuss in particular, is scheduled for 1983. But according to recent reports from Washington preparatory work is underway even "ahead of schedule." Are not some people in the White House and the State Department thinking of initiating talks merely for appearance's sake, when there will no longer be anything to talk about?

The danger of war, which is mounting through the fault of the United States, is alarming the West European peoples. As always, the communists--the most loyal and staunch defenders of the working people's interests--are marching in the front ranks of the increasingly broad movement of peaceloving forces fully intending to thwart the U.S. military's dangerous plans...

The Flame Will Not Die

The Reagan administration viewing the world through the prism of anticommunism, has promised to "draw the line" in El Salvador and tell that country's patriots who are struggling for liberation from the military and civilian junta's terrorist regime: "Not a step further." Statements of this kind were received in the world as being essentially a proclamation of the U.S. intention to give unrestricted support to the reactionary, dictatorial and terrorist regimes of Latin America as long as they are distinguished by supreme anticommunism. According to the Washington political strategists' designs, this support should be part of the struggle against "international terrorism" and in reality against the national liberation movement.

To justify itself Washington, as is well known, concocted a notorious "White Paper" in which it gathered together lies prepared in the depths of the CIA to "prove" that the Salvadoran patriots' struggle was inspired from abroad. Although the lies were immediately exposed, the U.S. administration is continuing to quote them in order to be able to render entirely real economic and military aid to the junta's terrorist regime.

By "drawing the line" in El Salvador the U.S. administration clearly counted not only on suppressing the liberation movement in that country but also on giving an object lesson, so to speak, to all other forces struggling for national and social liberation in the Latin American countries--Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala and elsewhere. However, here, too, life has again shown that blind anticommunism is an unsuitable compass for finding one's way in the complex processes of international life.

Reports from El Salvador attest that the flame of the patriots' struggle against the pro-U.S. regime is not dying. At the same time evidence is building up of overt U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs. The Pentagon is enlisting former participants in the ignominious Vietnam War to send to that country. It is reported that U.S. Green Berets are already taking a direct part in the fighting.

Speaking of U.S. policy in Central America, French head of state F. Mitterrand stated in an interview with LE MONDE: "The peoples of that region want to end the oligarchy which exploits and, relying on bloody dictatorial regimes, oppresses them. A tiny proportion of the population possesses almost all the wealth. How can we fail here to understand the people's anger? It is not a case of subversive work by communists but of reluctance to tolerate poverty and humiliation. The West should help these peoples and not force them to remain under the heel of dictatorships." True enough.

The movement of solidarity with the Salvadoran patriots struggling for their just cause is spreading throughout the world.

DELEGATES' REMARKS AT MADRID CSCE REPORTED

LD041320 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 4 Jul, TASS--A plenary session of the Madrid follow-up meeting on security and cooperation in Europe continued the debate on the question of invigorating its work and settling the problems yet unresolved.

The deputy-head of the Soviet delegation, Yu. V. Dubinin, relying on the provisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world, described the present state of the international situation and pointed out the dangerous direction of its development. He drew the attention of the participating delegations to the call for talks contained in the appeal.

The Soviet delegate pointed out that it is perfectly clear that a successful completion of the Madrid meeting will serve the cause of strengthening peace, detente and preventing the further arms race. He called for the earliest convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. He said that equitable talks, without any preliminary conditions, should become the foundation of this work. The Soviet delegation is ready for such talks and expects from the Western partners steps in response, which would enable to achieve mutually acceptable agreement on the convocation of the conference.

It is reported among the journalists accredited at the meeting that the desirability of constructive negotiations on questions connected with the convocation of the conference on military detente and disarmament was expressed by French representative Jacques Martin. Maltese delegate E. Saliba stressed the importance of strengthening security in the Mediterranean.

Representative of the Polish People's Republic E. Nowak urged to step up efforts to resolve the remaining unsettled issues so that to make the Madrid meeting a success.

CONGRESSMAN SIMON ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD072001 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Jul, TASS--U.S. Congressman Paul Simon (Democrat, Illinois), who led a delegation of members of U.S. Congress that has returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, has spoken out for improved Soviet-American relations and for the resumption of talks between the USSR and the USA in the field of arms control.

Speaking at a press conference today, he said that one should strive to settle the differences existing between the two states through serious and frank discussions. The USSR, the congressman stressed, sincerely wants peace and despite the difference of opinion, there are many things in common between our countries.

The United States of America, Paul Simon said further, must moderate its inflammatory rhetoric which never serves any useful purpose and only complicates the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is necessary for the United States and the Soviet Union, the biggest nuclear powers in the world, to strive for improved mutual understanding. We must pursue negotiations with a view to establishing control over armaments. The Soviet Union, the congressman stressed, is interested in limiting the arms race and the United States must clearly state that it, too, wishes to see it reduced.

Paul Simon spoke out in favour of broadening Soviet-American exchanges in the field of science, culture, education, and other fields. All this, he said, will also contribute to our better understanding of each other. Renunciation of exchanges and their curtailment, in the view of the congressman, are a "mistake" and the course of confrontation with the USSR catastrophic.

U.S. NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TO MEDITERRANEAN VIEWED

LD071303 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] It is a matter of record that all Soviet peace moves to scale down the military presence in the Mediterranean have invariably been turned down in Washington. At the same time, behind a smokescreen of talk about a Soviet military threat, the United States administration keeps heightening tension in that region. In an area that is on the Soviet Union's doorstep, Pentagon and NATO outposts are being enlarged. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Vladimir (Kazanskiy) writes about this:

The negative American attitude to Soviet proposals to scale down the military confrontation in the Mediterranean, and its conversion into a vantage ground of the Pentagon's stragegy of bases, are having a destabilizing effect on the international situation.

The main striking force of the United States in the region is the 6th Fleet which numbers 40-45 modern vessels, including aircraft carriers with a total of 200 warplanes. A good half of them can carry nuclear weapons capable of reaching the southern areas of the Soviet Union and the territory of some of the Soviet Union's allies. Besides this, there are always several American nuclear submarines in the Mediterranean, and they are armed with nuclear missiles that can strike at targets throughout the European part of the Soviet Union and many parts of Soviet Asia.

In five countries of southern Europe--Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal--the United States maintains over 150 bases and various other military facilities, with a permanent staff of more than 30,000 American servicemen.

In view of the proximity of the Mediterranean to its southern borders, the Soviet Union has been compelled to take the necessary self-defense measures in the face of this massive American military presence, which can hardly be justified by any argument of the United States' national defense interests.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union considers that the Mediterranean, although now an area of military and political confrontation, can be turned into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. Solving this problem is the objective of the new Soviet peace initiatives outlined by President Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin on the 9th of last month, during the visit of the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to the Soviet Union.

What is the substance of these proposals? In the Soviet view, stability in the region could be promoted by international agreements on the following issues: extending to the Mediterranean the confidence-building measures in the military field that have already proved valuable in international relations; agreeing to review the armed forces deployed in the region; withdrawing nuclear-weapon carrying naval vessels from the Mediterranean; renouncing the deployment of nuclear weapons in nonnuclear Mediterranean states; and undertaking not to use nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country that does not allow such weapons to be deployed on its territory. Let me add to those that the Soviet Union is, of course, ready to join all the countries concerned in considering any other initiatives or ideas aimed at finding agreed measures to consolidate peace.

The new Soviet proposals have had a widespread favorable response in the countries of the region. Many south European and north African countries have spoken positively of the proposed concrete measures to reduce tension in the Mediterranean area. But what has been the attitude of the United States to the Soviet proposals?

Once again, Washington has adopted its customary posture of silence. It appears that the scaling down of the military presence in the Mediterranean, or in other parts of the world for that matter, does not suit the Republican administration. Judging from the Reagan administration's deeds, America's main purpose is the very opposite: to increase tension, artificially jack up the level of confrontation, and create an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty.

According to the American Admiral William Crow, who is the commander in chief of the NATO forces in southern Europe, there is an imperative need for further strengthening NATO's naval forces in the Mediterranean. But how much longer can people be intimidated with a mythical Soviet threat? Surely the time has come for a genuine quest for peace, security and stability in the Mediterranean, and indeed in all the other explosive areas of the world.

ZHUKOV CRITICIZES NEW U.S.-PRC ARMS DEAL

PM071318 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 81 p 5

[By political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "A Risky Gamble"]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul--"The world can only be refashioned with the rifle," "Our crowning number [koronnyy nomer] is war and dictatorship," "every Chinese is primarily a soldier"--etc, etc. No one, no where, has forgotten these fundamental "Thoughts of Mao." Together with hegemonistic claims to the territory and waters of almost all the states bordering China, these thoughts motivate the Beijing leaders in their quest for modern arms and modernization of the army.

As long ago as the summer of 1977 Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, stated "China is interested in acquainting itself(!) with American arms." This wish found an immediate response from the then Commander in Chief of the NATO Armed Forces General Haig, now U.S. secretary of state. He called on his government to meet Beijing's request, since, as he put it, "China is as a matter of fact, the 16th member of NATO." However, they were in no hurry to accept the general's advice in Washington at that time, apparently understanding how risky it would be to supply American arms to China.

However, the Beijing leaders brought up the question of acquiring modern American military equipment again and again. The New York TIMES wrote on 9 March, 1979, referring to "well-informed spokesmen of the American aviation industry" that "China was quietly showing interest in purchasing American military aircraft, and would possibly turn to Washington with an official request to sell it military aircraft and auxiliary aviation equipment and technology."

At the same time the paper recalled that such a request by China "would clash" with solemn promises frequently repeated by Democratic and Republican governments not to sell arms to China. Nevertheless, the behind-the-scenes intrigues continued. Beijing stubbornly strove for its ends, knowing that the military-industrial complex of the United States was prepared to meet it half-way. As far back as February, 1979, Chinese Vice Premier Fang Yi visited the headquarters of the Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas monopolies, enquiring about the price of aviation equipment which they produce.

It is understandable that China's neighbors, and primarily the Soviet Union, could not remain indifferent faced with the prospect of supplies of American weaponry to China. Knowing this, the U.S. leaders repeatedly gave assurances during Soviet-American contacts, including those at summit level, that China would not get any American weaponry.

Answering the question of whether the China issue was touched upon at the meeting in Vienna, Comrade A.A. Gromyko said, in particular, at his press conference on 25 June 1979 in Moscow: "What was the dominant idea in the statements made by the Soviet side and what did L.I. Brezhnev stress in particular? The dominant thought was that in no case can it be allowed that any state--in this case the United States--should use its relations with China to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the interests of its security. This would have a very negative influence on Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole.

"President J. Carter replied to the effect that he agreed one cannot allow the relations of any state--or more precisely, any state represented in Vienna--with China to harm any other state. That is, he agreed in essence with the thesis expressed by L.I. Brezhnev." Leading figures in the United States continued to repeat that American weaponry would not be supplied to China.

"We have no intention of changing our policy," said U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, for example, on 4 October 1979. "We do not intend to sell weaponry to the Chinese."

On 25 January 1980, U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown, stressed for his part, while holding talks with Chinese, that "the United States has not abandoned its policy of excluding plans to sell weaponry or weapons systems to China."

But then in autumn 1980, elections were held as a result of which there was a change of administration: the Democrats had to depart and were replaced by the Republicans, who grandiloquently proclaimed they would "renew" U.S. foreign policy in the most radical way.

Continuity of policy is a well-known rule of relations between states. Presidents change, ministers come and go, but treaties, pacts and agreements between states remain in force. This natural rule of international relations is a necessary guarantee of their stability. How can one cancel out every 4 years what was done before a country's leadership changed, and start all over again as if beginning a new game of poker?

Yet in Washington at the moment, they clearly think differently. They prefer arbitrariness to the normal practice of international relations, considering that to renounce the assurances of previous administrations, led by President Nixon, Ford and Carter, is in the order of things. And now the present U.S. administration is going so far as to decide to sell modern arms to China and develop military cooperation with that country.

Even in the United States, this line arouses surprise and apprehension. TIME magazine, for instance, in its 6 July issue, quoting statements by former Secretary of State Vance, writes that "Haig's announcement in Beijing that the United States has agreed 'in principle' to sell arms to China, was 'needlessly provocative' in relation to the Soviet Union." And even the allies of the United States are made uneasy by such adventurism. The arms for China deal, the British newspaper THE TIMES writes, has aroused as much anxiety among the friends as among the opponents of the United States.

And this is understandable. The United States has shown itself to the whole world to be a country where it is considered to be the order of things to carry out one policy one day and another the next--depending on the tastes of the latest master of the White House. One President signs treaties and agreements and assumes certain responsibilities, and then he is replaced by another who rides roughshod over everything that was done before him, and demands, moreover, that everything in the world should correspond to his tastes and the policies stemming from them. Surely it is clear that such a practice is profoundly immoral.

Instead of a realistic, balanced, circumspect assessment of all factors of world politics there is self-binding anti-Sovietism. Above all, it pushes Washington into "military partnership" with Beijing.

With its enthusiasm for the "Chinese card," Washington shortsightedly believes that the development of events will proceed in accordance with the American scenario. But the Soviet Union, as everyone knows, will not be intimidated. It has everything necessary to protect the security and interests of its people and its allies. In this sense, Washington's stake on the "Chinese Card" is futile. But the fact that American weaponry, should they fall into Chinese hands, could be used against South and Southeast Asian states and those of the Pacific--this is a prospect which is more real and no less dangerous to universal peace.

Thus, the new U.S. administration has once again shown to the whole world what an unreliable partner in international relations it is. The people are becoming increasingly aware of how insane and dangerous is Washington's stake on arming China, whose leaders are guided by the unwavering aggressive and hegemonistic dogmas of Maoism.

BEIJING LEADERS CHIDED ON 'GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY'

OW072117 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Special feature, "Zhongnanhai's Irrational Argument," from the "China Observation Program"]

[Text] In this special feature, we will examine how the present Beijing leaders distort the meaning of common political terminology. Today, we will discuss the meaning of good neighborliness.

The Bejing leaders have time and again declared that they strive to develop goodneighborly and friendly relations with all the neighboring countries. For example, a 6 July RENMIN RIBAO article on border problems between China and its neighboring countries said: We continue to carry out a good-neighbor policy of peace and friendship."

What do the Beijing rulers mean by good neighborliness? Does it refer to the incessant Chinese provocations against Vietnam, that led to the brazen aggression against Vietnam in 1979? Does it refer to the Chinese seizure of about 40,000 square km of Indian territory and the Chinese expansionists' continued occupation of that Indian territory? Does it refer to the Chinese territorial claim against the Soviet Union?

At a CCP Central Committee Political Bureau meeting in August 1965, Mao Zedong said: We must seize Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaya and Singapore. This region has abundant natural resources and is worthy for us to fight for. This remark by Mao Zedong is probably another expression of the Chinese meaning of good-neighborliness.

It should be pointed out that at the recent plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the present Beijing rulers fully endorsed Mao Zedong's line on foreign policy, including his expansionist schemes and ideas. Hence, we can see that the present Beijing leaders still want to pursue the "good-neighbor policy" advocated by Mao Zedong. "Befriending distant states while attacking those nearby" was one of the principles in the foreign policy implemented by ancient Chinese despots. In implementing this principle, the present Chinese leaders have fawned on U.S. imperialism in all respects while carrying out a policy hostile to the neighboring countries.

Therefore, in the Chinese leaders' sense, good neighborliness is actually a synonym for hostility.

MOSCOW MEETING NOTES DPRK-USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD062153 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul, TASS--The Soviet people resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of their homeland. This was stressed at the formal meeting of representatives of the Moscow public today on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the KDPR.

The Soviet-Korean treaty based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism raised our relations to a new level, said Soviet Minister Nikolay Tarasov, chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. It reflects the striving of the peoples of both countries to further develop and strengthen traditional friendship, to extend economic and cultural relations and to give each other every aid and assistance.

At present, Tarasov pointed out, the world situation has dramatically deteriorated through the fault of the aggressive circles of the U.S. and other NATO countries. The Beijing leaders who pursue a policy of hegemonism and expansionism are acting hand in glove with the imperialist circles. In these conditions the USSR and the KDPR are consistently working to strengthen peace and to remove the seats of tension in the Far East. Friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our countries constitute a major factor of peace and stability in Asia.

The meeting was addressed by Kwon Hui-kyong, the KDPR's ambassador to the USSR. He said that traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the CPSU and between the two states would continue developing and growing stronger in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism.

Kwon Hui-kyong expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people for their solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the peaceful democratic reunification of the country without outside interference.

Zimyanin Attends Commemoration

LD062212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] A solemn meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow was held today to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Participating were Zimyanin, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and other officials, as well as Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR and a delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

Mikhaylov Commentary

SK071326 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] Today the Soviet and Korean people are greeting a day of significance--the anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, which was signed in Moscow 20 years ago.

The congratulatory message from Soviet leaders Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov to DPRK leaders Comrades Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok, which was carried by Soviet publications, says in part: The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded 20 years ago between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is an event of significance in promoting fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries.

The treaty bears the spirit of complete equality, independent economy, territorial integrity, the (?development) of mutual lines, comradeship and mutual defense.

In accord with the treaty, the Soviet Union and the DPRK have been maintaining cooperation in many fields. The Soviet Union offered, and continues to offer, [word indistinct] and technical assistance to the DPRK in constructing new plants and factories. With Soviet assistance and cooperation, new plants and enterprises of significance in the national economy have been set up or reconstructed in the DPRK. These plants and enterprises play a pivotal role in the republic's industry. In addition, Soviet nationals are working with Korean technicians at many plants in the DPRK.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK have consistently worked for the consolidation of peace and the reduction of tensions in the Far East. Friendship, assistance and cooperation between our two countries are important factors for peace and security in Asia.

The Soviet people wholeheartedly support the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

At a time when the month of solidarity with the Korean people is being observed, the Soviet Union celebrates the 20th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK. The Soviet people are raising their voices to demand that an opportunity be given the Korean people to determine, without foreign interference, the fate of their country after the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Soviet-Korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the Soviet people wish Korean friends new success in socialist construction and in the attainment of Korea's reunification, their noble goal.

AUCCTU GREETS DPRK UNIONS ON SOLIDARITY MONTH

PM070852 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] To the Korean United Trade Unions Central Committee.

Dear comrades:

On behalf of Soviet workers, kolkhoz peasantry and employees the AUCCTU sends the DPRK trade unions and all working people warm, fraternal greetings in connection with the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis, which is being held in the Soviet Union from 25 June.

Loyal to their international duty, implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, our country's unions and working people are consistently on the side of the Korean people in demanding an end to imperialist interference in their internal affairs and the withdrawal of American troops from the Korean Peninsula. The DPRK's efforts to achieve the independent peaceful unification of Korea find full understanding and support from Soviet people. The USSR's workers and employees resolutely condemn the Seoul authorities' antinational policy of preventing the normalization of relations and the unification of the north and south of the country. Anger and indignation are what Soviet people feel about the dictatorial regime's continuing repressions against progressive, patriotic forces and also the holding of major military maneuvers in the southern part of the country which seriously threaten the security of peoples in the Far East and throughout the world.

We are confident that the solidarity of the socialist countries' working people and the international trade union movement will contribute to the successful achievement of Korean reunification on the basis of peace and democracy. Firmly following the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Soviet trade unions will continue to strengthen their fraternal friendship and cooperation with the DPRK working people and trade unions and will give all possible aid to the Korean people's just struggle.

We wish the DPRK working people and trade unions great new successes in fulfilling the economic and social tasks set by the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress and in the struggle for the country's unity.

[Signed] The AUCCTU.

SINCERITY OF SOUTH KOREA ON TALKS QUERIED

PM071129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Justice Will Triumph"]

[Text] For long years now the Korean people have been advocating an end to the nation's artificial division. They are given immutable support in this noble desire by the world's progressive forces, which have now actively joined in the holding of a month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

As the appeal adopted at the international conference held in Algiers in March of this year, in whose work delegations from many countries and representatives of international organizations participated, pointed out, the partition of Korea, which is being maintained by the U.S. military presence, represents a serious threat to peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The withdrawal of all American troops from South Korea, the dismantling of U.S. military bases, the ending of military deliveries to the Chon Tu-hwan regime and the abandonment of military maneuvers, the document emphasized, are necessary conditions for Korea's peaceful and independent unification.

The Seoul rulers also verbally state their readiness to hold talks on unification. Quite definite circumstances force them to do so. The country has a huge foreign trade deficit standing at approximately $5.5 billion; its foreign debt has reached $30 billion. There has recently been an appreciable increase in inflationary processes and a drop in business activity--which inevitably affects the position of the working people, among whom the army of unemployed is growing. The dissatisfaction of broad sections of the population with government policy spills over into bloody clashes with punitive organs, like last year's events in Kwangju and other South Korean cities, and opposition to the ruling regime is growing among democratic forces.

Having come to power with the help of American bayonets, the Chon Tu-hwan clique realizes that only weapons from across the ocean can protect it from the people's wrath. Therefore, while hypocritically arguing its readiness to hold talks with Pyongyang (the authorities hope to use this maneuver to lessen tension inside the country), Seoul is nonetheless gambling chiefly on the Pentagon's mailed fist. The talks between Chon Tu-hwan and U.S. President R. Reagan and also the consultative meeting between the two countries' top military officials in San Francisco in April of this year were devoted to stepping up American aid to South Korea. According to certain information, the White House has decided to increase military credits for its ally to $230 million. F-16 fighters, Hawk missiles, tanks, radar and other military equipment feature on the list of combat hardware. U.S. and South Korean armed forces regularly hold joint maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of the DPRK's borders. In the space of just 18 months maneuvers named "Majex-80," "Team Spirit-80" and "Team Spirit-81" have been held beneath the Stars and Stripes and the South Korean flag. More than 60,000 American servicemen and 100,000 soldiers and officers of the Seoul regime participated in the last-named maneuvers.

That is the reverse side of Chon Tu-hwan's "new proposals" regarding talks with the North. Exposing their perfidious and hypocritical nature, the DPRK press directly points out that the butcher Chon Tu-hwan is no partner for a dialogue. The terms for a just settlement of the issue are well known. They meet with a broad response from all true friends of the Korean people and from the Soviet people, who voice solidarity with the DPRK's struggle for the motherland's peaceful democratic unification without external interference.

KUZNETSOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MPR

LD081012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0907 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jul (TASS)--A Soviet party and government delegation led by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived here on a friendly visit today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]. The delegation will attend celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

At the airport the delegation was met by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and by MPR Central Committee Politburo members D. Molomjamts, D. Maydar, T. Ragchaa, S. Jalan-aajav and other party and government leaders.

Among the welcoming party was A.I. Smirnov, Soviet ambassador to the MPR.

PRAVDA TEXT OF BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO TSEDENBAL

PK070941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium

Dear Comrade Tsedenbal:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on my own account I cordially congratulate you on your reelection as chairman of the Mongolian people's Great Hural Presidium and wish you great new successes in your fruitful activity in that high state post for the sake of the Mongolian People's happiness and prosperity.

I am firmly confident that the traditional fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist Mongolia will continue to develop in the interests of our countries' peoples, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

TIKHONOV CONGRATULATIONS TO MONGOLIA'S BATMONH

PM070942 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers

Dear Comrade Batmonh:

On behalf of the government of the Soviet Union and on my own account I cordially congratulate you on your reelection to the high post of chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

I wish you great successes in your responsible activity in implementing the 18th MPRP Congress decisions and in the interests of further developing the indestructible friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

INDIAN-PRC DIFFERENCES PERSIST AFTER HUANG TRIP

PM070920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Shirokov report: "On Former Positions"]

[Text] Delhi, July--The recent visit to Delhi by Huang Hua, vice premier of the State Council and foreign minister of China, was an event that attracted the close attention of the Indian public. China's illegal occupation of part of Indian territory, which continues to this day, its persistent dispute of historical borders, its overt claims to a number of other regions and Beijing's constant interference in the country's internal affairs, particularly those of its northeastern states, where it supports the separatists--these are the main and paramount questions whose solution India has long been awaiting and seeking.

With what did Huang Hua come to Delhi? With the traditional Chinese smile and without any specific proposals, local observers point out. During the talks the sharp differences between the views of Delhi and Beijing on the most burning problems of South and Southeast Asia clearly emerged. These include Pakistan's armament and the tension created around Afghanistan and Vietnam and the other Indochina countries. Here, the Indian press emphasizes, differences were evident both in assessments of the essence of the problems and in approaches to their solution. At a press conference in Delhi Huang Hua was forced to admit publicly that there was no change in China's policy regarding the countries of South and Southeast Asia and consequently Beijing would continue to adhere there to its great-power hegemonist course.

In the face of India's firm demand, expressed in particular in Indira Gandhi's statement in Patna, Beijing's envoy had to agree to begin official talks in the foreseeable future on settling border and territorial issues. This enforced consent was essentially the main result of the official Chinese-Indian talks in Delhi, although no communique or any joint statement was signed at the end of the visit. In the opinion of local political observers, it would be unrealistic and premature to hope or expect Huang Hua's statements to be followed by specific actions by Beijing. China's entire foreign policy course gives too little grounds for such hopes. Why then did Huang Hua travel to Delhi? The well-known political observer (V.D. Chopra) writes: Beijing's foreign policy course cannot be viewed today in isolation from U.S. strategy in the region or from the common and coordinated policy of the United States and China aimed at arming Pakistan. The recent foreign policy actions of the United States and China were frankly aimed at encircling India and pressuring it.

Some commentators are inclined to view Huang Hua's trip to Delhi as a visit for what amounted to reconnaissance purposes. Thus, the newspaper PATRIOT writes: Huang Hua wanted to check whether he could hope to settle relations with India on an exclusively bilateral basis, in isolation from other factors destabilizing the situation in the region, in isolation from the Chinese-Pakistan alliance and the U.S.-Chinese collusion.

The experience of the past shows how Beijing knows how to conduct dialogue, the newspaper continues. The projected talks would be broken off at any moment by the Chinese side, as has already happened frequently in diplomatic practice. Huang Hua prepared prudently for this eventuality and read out in Delhi a formula beginning with the words: Taking into account historical factors, the present situation and the peoples' national feelings, and so forth. Commenting on the results of the visit, the newspaper the NATIONAL HERALD urges the government to display caution and viligance in relations with China. "India," it writes, "should not overlook the existing realities. There must be guarantees that what happened in 1962 will not be repeated."

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SET FOR 10 JULY

LD071026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0600 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (TASS)--According to PAP, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has decided to convene the 12th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 10 July. The plenum will discuss issues connected with preparations for the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW POLISH PRIMATE ANNOUNCED

LD080908 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jul, TASS--According to PAP news agency, the head council of the Polish Diocese has announced that Pope John Paul the Second appointed Jozef Glemp as archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw. Previously he was bishop of Warmia Eparchy. He will replace the late Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski as primate (head) of the Polish Catholic Church.

NEED FOR LEADING ROLE OF PARTY IN POLAND STRESSED

LD072304 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Talk by Candidate of Legal Sciences Mikhail Lebedev: "The Leading Role of the Party and the Contemporary Struggle of Ideologies"]

[Text] Everything that the Soviet people and state have achieved in building socialism and communism is connected with the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party--all the successes in creating the economic might of the USSR and consolidating the enormous international prestige of the land of the soviets.

From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress it was stressed that life has fully confirmed the truth that in the society of developed socialism the role of the communist party is constantly increasing. The CPSU directs all its activities toward perfecting that society, combining the efforts of state organs, social organizations and workers' collectives.

Not only Soviet experience, but the experience of socialism throughout the world shows that the leading role of the communist party is an objective necessity. Lenin taught that it should encompass all spheres of social life, the spheres of economic, sociopolitical, cultural and ideological activity.

The contemporary development of socialism faces the CPSU and other fraternal parties with new, ever more complex tasks. In present circumstances the quality of economic management should be constantly improved. An urgent task is further development of socialist democracy and the theory of scientific communism, and the struggle against private property survivals in the consciousness of people.

The international situation also places particular demands on the communist party.

The leading role of the communist party in socialist society is not an artificial construct but the result of the struggle of the worker class over many years, as the CSSR paper RUDE PRAVO recently stated. Working people can be conscious, active fighters for communist and socialist (?goals) only if they observe this condition.

It is self-evident that it is precisely the thesis of the leading role of the communist party that has today become one of the main points in the sharp ideological struggle. Numerous opponents of the new system--from professional Sovietologists and specialists in anticommunism to the rightwing social democrats and revisionists--are putting enormous efforts into proving that the leading role of communists in a socialist state in general, and in developed socialist society in particular, is unnecessary and even harmful. Thus a united front of open enemies of communism and revisionists has come into being. The latter sometimes call themselves Marxists but they so amend Marxism that they thoroughly emasculate its essence. Some of them openly call for the communist party to renounce its leading role, others suggest pluralism, admitting the possibility for the existence in a socialist state of a multitude of parties, including opposition parties with non-communist and even anticommunist programs.

However, if the party defending socialism is replaced at the helm of state by a party hostile to socialism, nothing will remain of that system. All rightwing revisionists used to propose such ideas, beginning with Kautskiy, whom Lenin called a renegade of Marxism, and ending with the leaders of the CSSR rightwing and the present adversaries of people's power in Poland.

The press of socialist countries states that the anticommunist centers and the counter-revolutionary forces are now drawing conclusions from their lost battles. They are trying to gain a broader base in their attempts to undermine the leading role of communist parties. In a more refined way, they are masking their antipeople aims.

Life affirms that each deviation from Leninist principles, each weakening of the party leads to its ideological disarmament, RUDE PRAVO stressed, while analyzing the noted CPSU document: "The Teachings of Crisis Development."

This involves activations, revisionism and rightwing opportunism; the field is open for an offensive by reactionary forces inside the country and the class enemy from abroad. This is, among other things, what happened in Czechoslovakia.

During the meeting of leading activists of the USSR and Poland at the end of April the necessity was mentioned of overcoming the disturbance of the ranks of the PZPR, defending its cadres against enemy attacks and defending people's rule by every means. It was again stressed with great resolve in the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee.

The entire historic experience shows that the decisive condition for efficient work and struggle of the communist party is the unity of its ranks. Its foundation should be the creative application of Leninist principles and norms of inner party life. Let us recall that Lenin used to teach communists that they should work on consolidating ideological, organizational and political unity daily and unceasingly, and that they should aim at assuring the unity of action. The great significance of this was deeply realized by communists of the USSR and other fraternal countries.

The constitutions of socialist states today reflect and consolidate the leading role of communist parties, affirming the objective need for this. But obviously this does not relieve any party of constant care for the strengthening of its prestige and [words indistinct] among the masses. Thus, the leading CPSU activists often stressed that our party does not regard its position as a leading and inspiring force an automatic privilege. This position is not assured for us by some decree; it is being won in the struggle. Communists feel that prestige and (?friendship) among the masses should be constantly consolidated by practical work.

NOVOYE VREMYA CITES POLES ON CPSU LETTER

PM071235 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27, 3 Jul 81 pp 14-15

[Unattributed roundup: "Justified Concern"]

[Text] In connection with the CPSU Central Committee's letter to the PZPR Central Committee, the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial office has received letters in which our readers ask how that letter has been received in Poland. We publish below extracts from speeches by Polish comrades at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, in the Sejm and at voivodship party report and election conferences, as well as remarks by members of the Polish public.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo report delivered by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum noted that "the fraternal parties' concern and anxiety at the direction in which the situation in Poland is developing, their fears concerning the consequences of the crisis situation and their fears as to how this will affect the security and development of the community of socialist countries are quite justified.

"This concern, which arises from the most profound friendly relations based on class and ideological prerequisites, forms the basis of the CPSU Central Committee's letter to our party's Central Committee. All the comrades are familiar with this letter. Lenin's party bears the main burden of responsibility within our community for the community's security and for socialism's destiny in the world. That is sufficient reason for profound concern about the development of the political situation in our country. And that is why we pay profound attention to our Soviet comrades' fears and to all their well-intentioned observations."

Other plenum participants also expressed their attitude to the CPSU Central Committee letter in their speeches.

J. Kusiak, first secretary of the Poznan PZPR Voivodship Committee: "The CPSU Central Committee letter is not a warning of an act of interference. It is a manifestation of concern about the development of the political situation in Poland--a concern permeated with the sence of international duty."

J. Putrament, member of the Central Committee and well-known writer: "The letter expresses a tremendous, hopeful desire to avert the dangerous development of events in Poland."

J. Prokopiak, member of the Central Committee: "We are a formal state. The actual power is in other hands. The CPSU Central Committee letter hinted this to us, but we ourselves had been unable to think it out. I agree with the letter, but at the same time the question arises: Do our Soviet comrades really have to open our eyes to what is happening in our country, and also to explain a situation which we have been discussing at plenums and which we ourselves have defined as very bad?"

Worker A. Wrobel, member of the Central Committee: "We received the CPSU Central Committee letter before the start of the plenum. It indicates our Soviet comrades' tremendous concern about the development of the situation in our party and country. It is a truthful document."

Worker S. Zielinski, member of the Central Committee: "I support the letter and approve it, but I regret that our Soviet comrades had to draw our attention to many questions which we had discussed earlier, but on which we had failed to take decisions."

K. Olszewski, member of the Central Committee and Polish ambassador to the USSR: "The CPSU Central Committee letter expresses the concern not only of the CPSU Central Committee but of all the Soviet people for the destiny of our party and people."

Miner J. Flaga, member of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission: "We have received a document from our Soviet comrades and must think about it seriously. The letter tells us the bitter truth about what is happening in Poland. I can imagine how PZPR members feel when our Soviet comrades have to remind us of the main duties of a party which is the ruling party in the country."

W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers: "Kindling anti-Soviet feelings is a very harmful occupation. Here great responsibility rests both with the culprits and with their inspirers. Legal proceedings against these people must be energetic and resolute.

"In the light of these cases it is all the more necessary that we share the concern expressed in the CPSU Central Committee letter. That concern is particularly justified in the present international situation. The atmosphere is closing in. Disarmament talks are deadlocked. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are falling on stony ground. The pace and scale of armaments imposed by imperialist military-industrial complexes are growing. Conflicts or potential conflicts are arising on various continents. In this situation every unstable point creates a potential danger. Poland's place in Europe and our situation in the Warsaw Pact are special, and therefore what is happening in our country, the destabilization in Poland threatens to upset the equilibrium on a much larger scale. There can be no remaining aloof in this part of Europe.

"It is no accident that the CPSU Central Committee letter places such emphasis on the question of our state's borders and its independence. After all, these borders are guaranteed specifically to a socialist, friendly Poland. It is simply amazing that certain of our compatriots who are so sensitive about the question of inviolability of borders and independence should find it so hard to understand this. It is just as amazing that, despite so many explanations and so much clear proof, the vitally important, invaluable significance for Poland of cooperation and Soviet economic aid is not always correctly assessed."

M. Rakowski, member of the Central Committee: "The Soviet comrades have a right to make such critical observations to us. It is our international duty to study these observations attentively and draw conclusions from them in the light of our specific national features and our real political situation."

R. Wojna, member of the Central Committee and a TRYBUNA LUDI political observer: "We must not ignore the dangers spoken of in the CPSU Central Committee letter. We ourselves are aware of these dangers."

J. Nowak, first secretary of the Walbrzych PZPR Voivodship Committee: "I regard the Soviet comrades' letter as a letter from friends who are concerned about the present situation in Poland."

Construction team leader A. Siwak, candidate member of the Central Committee: "What emerges from the CPSU Central Committee letter is this: Comrades in Poland, impose order soon and rally your forces while you still can. The Soviet comrades are right. Order must be imposed, and as soon as possible. By our own hands."

E. Molczyk, candidate member of the Central Committee and Polish deputy minister of national defense: "The CPSU Central Committee letter accurately depicts reality in our country, gives a correct assessment and at the same time calls for the speediest, resolute action to defend and strengthen the people's power and lead the country out of the crisis."

S. Kania, in his concluding speech at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum: "Very serious observations have been made about the Politburo.

"They were consonant with the CPSU Central Committee letter, which, as I stated in the Politburo report, has its justification in our situation. The CPSU, as the party closest to us and with the highest responsibility in the international workers' movement, has a right to react in that way.

"Soviet people and the Soviet Army brought us freedom. We have experienced help from the Soviet Union throughout the period of socialist building and we should value it particularly today, now that we are going through such tremendous difficulties. It is in times of trouble that you recognize your friends.

"I would also like to stress that we have always met with understanding from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and that we very much value the understanding of the line which we adopted at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, although that understanding is accompanied at the same time by concern for Poland's socialist development in connection with the growing threats created by anarchy and counterrevolutionary forces."

The 11th PZPR Central Committee adopted a resolution, which notes: "We have confidence in the opinion and conclusions of the fraternal parties on questions concerning the vitally important interests of the international workers' movement, and in particular the defense of socialism. It was in this spirit that the PZPR Central Committee received the CPSU Central Committee letter, which is frank and is notable for its concern about the development of the situation in Poland and about the preservation of the main values of socialism in our country, The PZPR Central Committee notes the similarity in the two parties' opinions in assessing the current situation in our country and expresses this in the present resolution."

A session of Poland's Sejm was held on 12 June. During the debates Wit Drapich stated on behalf of the PZPR Deputies' Club: "The CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee was an expression of concern at a course of events in the country which remains dangerous for Poland and Europe. The PZPR Central Committee is adopting a tremendously serious and responsible approach to this letter."

Polish comrades expressed their attitude to the CPSU Central Committee letter in speeches at report and election voivodship party conferences.

S. Kania, speaking in Krakow, stated that the CPSU Central Committee letter must be approached with the greatest seriousness. "I repeat yet again that the CPSU has a right to react in this way and that sufficiently profound substantiation exists for expressing such concern. Today nothing can be more important for every party member and nonparty person than to concentrate all his forces on removing the threat which hangs over the socialist fatherland. Socialism must be defended just as independence is defended, because stable independence cannot exist without socialism. Each of us must understand that fact as never before."

Speaking in Plock, S. Kania said: "On reading the CPSU Central Committee letter we realized to the full the tremendous extent to which confidence in our country as an ally has lessened. This must be treated with the utmost seriousness. It is a question of confidence in Poland as a partner, a participant in economic integration, as a country which belongs to the defensive Warsaw Pact. Poland cannot be the weak link in the socialist community. It is our national need, our international duty to be strong."

In his speech at the Pomorze Military District party conference S. Kania stated: "The CPSU Central Committee letter to the members of our party's Central Committee was of great assistance in the struggle against various kinds of counterrevolutionary threats in our country. It draws attention, as a friend would, to a number of real threats. That is why we on our part will do everything possible to restore and strengthen confidence in People's Poland as an ally. The Polish People's Army is just such a trustworthy comrade in arms for the Soviet Army and the other Warsaw Pact armies."

At a party conference in Kalisz T. Grabski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, stressed that the CPSU Central Committee's letter expresses concern and justified fears regarding phenomena which are undermining the foundations of the state system and jeopardizing Poland's prestige in the world. The PZPR Central Committee has expressed complete agreement with the arguments cited in the letter concerning the assessment of the present situation in Poland, the existing threats and the causes of the continuing crisis.

K. Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, speaking at the Novy Sacz Voivodship report and election party conference, said: "Only irresponsible people could disregard the CPSU Central Committee letter. Soviet communists had a right to send such a letter and express their attitude to the situation in Poland, the attacks on the PZPR and anti-Soviet phenomena. The 11th plenum adopted a very responsible attitude to this letter."

From the speech by M. Moczar, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at the voivodship report and election conference in Kielce: "The position of Poland and its people has been weakened. A serious threat hangs over the country today. This is indicated by the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee. At the 11th plenum we discussed that letter in party fashion. The situation in the party was clarified as a result of the discussion."

At a meeting with journalists from socialist countries in the PZPR Central Committee on 20 June S. Zawodzinski, first secretary of the Bialystok PZPR Voivodship Committee, said in reply to a TASS correspondent's question as to how the CPSU Central Committee letter has been assessed in voivodship organizations that in the main it has been greeted positively by party members and nonparty people. At the same time, he said, communists have raised the question: Why did Soviet communists draw attention to the present situation in Poland, where was the PZPR leadership?

The CPSU Central Committee letter is at the center of Polish public attention. A resolution of the Poznan Communists' Forum notes that the participants in that meeting entirely share the assessment of the situation in the party and country given in the CPSU Central Committee letter. "This assessment is not unexpected for us, since for several months we have been following with anxiety and concern the development of events in the country, which is dramatic for the party and for the fatherland."

At a forum in the PZPR Central Committee Higher School of Social Sciences, J. Bodgan, an employee of the journal NOWE DROGI, stated: "Antisocialist forces are now inventing various fabrications, making a fuss about the CPSU Central Committee letter and hinting at 'interference' in internal affairs. Personally I regard the CPSU Central Committee letter as a manifestation of our Soviet comrades' concern for Poland's future, since those comrades see the dangers hanging over us. Suppose counterrevolution seizes power. What then? We will be left alone, and we will be going round the world cap in hand."

An appeal from the Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee Presidium to all SD members says: "It was with a sense of understandable concern that we read the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee. We must respond with a sense of patriotic responsibility for the future of the country and people to the initiative put forward at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on the creation of a front of forces against the threat to the gains of socialism."

ANGELI SCORES U.S., NATO DESIGNS ON POLAND

PM021331 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 Jun 81 pp 2-3

[Article by journalist specializing in international affairs F. Angeli: "The Vanguard Force of Modern Times"]

[Excerpts] The process of rapprochement among the socialist community countries is a complex one. It takes a long time.

"The rapprochement trend," K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, wrote, "cuts its path sometimes in difficult conditions resulting from the legacy of past eras, a certain divergence of interests albeit in the context of overall unity of interests and so forth. It is not free from the influence of certain subjective facts and the opponents of socialism are doing their utmost to undermine it with their hostile propaganda."

The reactionary circles of imperialism see the task of splitting the socialist community and disuniting it as one of the chief subversive tasks on the path of implementing their aggressive plans. The West, especially the United States, adopts a differentiated approach to the socialist states and is striving to discredit their political, economic and scientific and technical ties.

Imperialism's antisocialist strategy is characterized by a wide range of means and methods of struggle. At different points in time they may change somewhat and the center of gravity may shift from one set of bridgeheads to another.

For nearly a year now American imperialism and the most reactionary circles in the other NATO countries, in conjunction with forces actually in Poland, have been very zealously pursuing a course toward undermining and liquidating the Polish people's socialist gains.

One American foreign policy ideologist, H. Kahn, admitted that a change of leadership for Poland was being planned as long ago as the latter half of the sixties. By whom? This question was answered by the U.S. magazine FORTUNE in its November 1968 issue. Without any diplomacy Washington wants to replace the Polish leadership: "A) Either with an independent, supernationalist and relatively anti-Soviet, but communist group, B) or with a reformist regime which might also be independent, supernationalist and anti-Soviet."

Obviously the imperialist politicians have learned nothing from history. The plan revealed by FORTUNE in 1968 was clearly by no means their last creation. The plans for internal and external counterrevolution are now perfectly clear: to put in power forces which would ensure the implementation of perfidious designs--the dismantling of socialism on Polish soil. The United States and the other NATO states, their special services and mass information media are still interfering in Poland's internal affairs, using blackmail and provocations. They are trying again, as in the past, to revive nationalist, anti-Soviet sentiments in the various strata of Polish society.

The position of our party and the entire Soviet people was clearly expressed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statement at the 26th CPSU Congress: "We will not leave socialist Poland, fraternal Poland in the lurch, we will stand up for it."

The apologists of imperialism are resorting to the most refined methods of falsification and slander against the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. They maintain that the USSR is "exploiting" the other socialist countries, "imposing" the so-called "doctrine of limited sovereignty" on them and "conducting in relation to them...'forcible Sovietization' and 'unification'" and so forth. The Beijing hegemonists are longstanding members of this anti-Soviet campaign chorus.

However, the obvious facts totally refute the verbiage churned out by the Western and Chinese slanderers about CEMA as the Soviet Union's "instrument for enslaving" the other socialist states.

If you look at the real, living facts of the USSR's economic cooperation with the other socialist countries can there be any question of the USSR having "one-sided advantages" in CEMA? The very question of so-called one-sided advantages has always been alien to the Soviet state. And not only in its ties with the socialist countries.

Cooperation with the USSR enables the fraternal countries' peoples to successfully solve important questions of economic, social and cultural development. "Without the USSR's help," CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary G. Husak noted, we would have been unable to provide for long-term needs for very important types of raw material and energy, to ensure a stable market for our industry's articles, to secure the production of products meeting world standards in a number of sectors and to solve tasks relating to scientific and technical progress."

The achievements of the CEMA countries and the experience of their cooperation yearly acquire increasing significance and they are exerting an ever growing influence on the restructuring of the system of international economic relations. At the moment CEMA's prestige is greater than at any time in the past. It has contacts with more than 60 international organizations, including the United Nations. The CEMA countries are giving economic and technical assistance to 90 developing states. With their help more than 3,100 industrial and other projects have been constructed in those states and another 1,500 projects are being or are due to be constructed.

The socialist community countries place the whole of their mighty economic potential at the service of the cause of peace and are directing it toward improving their peoples' material and cultural standard.

TIKHONOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM TALKS IN SOFIA

LD071210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has returned to Moscow from Sofia. He was on a friendly business visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CITED ON POLISH SITUATION

LD032314 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the organ of the BCP Central Committee, has published a series of political reportages by Deputy Editor in Chief Kosta Andreyev, who stresses that the crisis in Poland has reached a critical stage and the worrying question, where to, more than ever comes to the fore.

A foreigner coming to Poland cannot overlook the symptoms of the worrying situation, the Bulgarian journalist writes. They are wrapped in a layer of seeming calm which masks the people organizing chaos. Those people's ideas are by no means vague. They aim at gradually undermining ideological and social bases of society.

The author describes the difficult economic situation of the country, a lack of goods with an unjustified increase in people's earnings, speculation by individual farmers, the shortening of labor time; and stresses that to all this one must still add, of course, poor discipline, strikes, chaotic material and technical supplies, the breaking of agreements, and economic and administrative irresponsibility.

One of the sources of the serious and prolonged crisis, Kosta Andreyev points out, is a gross violation of principles of socialism and its economic laws. Describing deviations in the shaping of [word indistinct], the Bulgarian journalist states that this year production of food articles will cost the state Z720 billion while they will be sold to the population for Z370 billion.

The dominance of private property in agriculture, together with the private sector of services and trade have always been a heavy burden for the country's economy and not infrequently pushed the socialist sector to the edge of an abyss.

In another report from Poland, Kosta Andreyev describes the striving of antisocialist circles for the liquidation of the PZPR as a ruling party, as a political vanguard of the worker class. The author points to the damage brought about by ideological tolerance and ideological carelessness, opening the door to bourgeois ideology. One can say quite clearly that antisocialist forces had systematically and for a long time been preparing themselves for pushing the party last August on to the road of severe trials. The class struggle is now being waged in Poland and the problem "Who--Whom" [title of Lenin's work "Kto Kogo"] is still an open problem.

The Bulgarian journalist passes on the pain and anxiety of many honest Polish communists on account of systematic concessions by the party to antisocialist forces. These concessions demoralize socially and politically many ordinary party members and create around them an atmosphere of social vacuum and moral terror.

What is disquieting, the report states, is the fact that Solidarity is more than ever strengthening its character as a political party, and not as a trade union organization. It is not only a question of occupying party committees and militia buildings, Solidarity is more than ever openly interfering as the regulator of production and distribution. When Solidarity speaks about our security organs--that trade union also has something like it-- (?on the eve) of a demonstration, and that militia is [words indistinct] then things are obviously taking on a superpolitical character, Kosta Andreyev stresses. The ideological and political tolerance showed by the party encourages theoreticians of anticommunism and overt revisionists. As an example, sociologist Jadwiga (Stanska) is cited: We shall take over enterprises to avoid bureaucracy. We shall not only be a controlling force but also a leading force.

With the help of strikes and other suitable means, the rightist forces in Solidarity aim to bring about a situation in which people will say: You see, the party cannot tackle the situation, therefore, it should leave the stage." At provincial party report and election conferences the healthy forces in the party react sharply to the attacks by militant revisionism and anticommunism, but a turn is yet to come. [as heard]

The third report in ROBOTNICHESKO DELO cites several examples showing that despite the apparent calm, the feverish and multifaceted ideological activity of counterrevolutionary forces is still going on. It seems to me, Kosta Andreyev states, that some comrades in the PZPR undervalue that fact. A picture typical of the situation in the country can be seen in theaters and revues. A general characteristic of all popular plays and other performances in Poland is a total negation of socialism as a social, political and moral system. One gets the impression that it was not socialism which assured independence for Poland and a return to its native lands. One gets the impression that it was not socialism which raised Poland from ruins and ashes, it was not socialism which, for the first time in the country's history, united the nation and assured a place for Poland among the 10 most developed countries of the world.

It would not be true if we said that the situation in Poland is getting better, the author concludes. No. Dark forces are pushing Poland back and down. It is not yet too late if, of course, all communists and all honest Poles pass from defense to offense. The question: Poland, where are you heading? should and can have but one answer: to socialism.

BCP'S MARKOV VIEWS HOSTILE PROPAGANDA, SUBVERSION

LD071541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Emil Markov, chief of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Poisoned Arrows"]

[Text] Sofia--In the second half of the seventies, when international detente was increasingly asserting itself, the ideological sphere in particular, as pointed out at the 11th BCP Congress, became one of the bridgeheads of the most acute class struggle.

The foreign policy of a number of Western countries, notably the United States, attained an unprecedented degree of "ideologization" and assumed the function of overt ideological struggle against the world revolutionary process, the functions of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Imperialism is strenuously seeking revenge for its defeats, which have been conditioned by the very course of historical development.

The slander campaigns and actions of Western sabotage centers against the People's Republic of Bulgaria provide extensive material for an analysis of the specific forms and methods of imperialism's subversive activity against the socialist countries at the present stage.

Anti-Sovietism carried to extremes is the essence of imperialism's ideological aggression against the socialist countries. The arms race being whipped up by NATO is substantiated by the nonexistence "Soviet threat," which is used to disguise attempts at a counteroffensive against the world revolutionary process. Our class adversaries see anti-Sovietism as the chief stimulator of nationalism and as a means of disuniting the offensive revolutionary forces.

Ideological saboteurs expend tremendous efforts to persuade the public that the "global Soviet threat," which they themselves invented, harbors a danger to countries friendly with the USSR and that it is the "root" of the conflicts and tension in international relations.

Concentrated anti-Sovietism is the core of imperialist propaganda designed for a Bulgarian audience too. Thus, an analysis of VOA, BBC and Deutsche Welle programs shows that in 1980 materials with an overtly anti-Soviet thrust made up 64, 51 and 36 percent respectively of their Bulgarian-language output. A particular endeavor here is made by the mouthpiece of detente's sworn enemies--Radio Free Europe. Attempts to create some kind of "Bulgarian anti-Sovietism" are clearly visible here in the subversive activities of anticommunist forces against Bulgaria.

Our enemies fire poisoned arrows in three main directions: historical-political, economic and ideological.

The first of these has shown up particularly clearly lately. And this no accident. For 1981 in our country is particularly full of portentous events and anniversaries: the 12th BCP Congress, the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party and the 1,300th anniversary of the first Bulgarian state. These culminating moments of our national and political development are inseparable from the history of the fraternal Soviet people and the great friendship between Bulgaria and the USSR. And the class enemy reacts in his own way to these events and anniversaries: Both Bulgaria's historical ties and its present-day relations with its friends are becoming objects of the crudest falsifications on his part.

Anti-Bulgarian propaganda is also making increasingly broad and tendentious use of themes of economic life with a view to counteracting the rapidly developing, effective, mutually advantageous trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and the USSR. They bombard us with importunate "recommendations," urging us to abandon the fundamental principles of the socialist economy, accumulated experience and our epoch-making achievements and bright prospects. With a view to sowing mistrust of the BCP's socioeconomic policy among the people, bourgeois propagandists interpret in a false light urgent economic problems in the world and the objective difficulties and shortcomings which manifest themselves in the course of building a developed socialist society. Attempts are made under cover of "economic arguments" to interfere in our country's internal affairs and to put pressure on the Western public in an antisocialist and anti-Soviet spirit.

In its political and ideological aspects anti-Bulgarian propaganda reflects the concepts and actions of Washington, which are aimed at discrediting the new society's political system and encouraging all antisocialist forces and trends by gambling, above all, on religion, nationalism and on alienating the masses from Marxist-Leninist ideology. A graphic example of this is provided by the malicious campaign which has now been underway for several months with the aim of belittling the name and cause of Georgi Dimitrov, that great son of the Bulgarian working class, and effacing the profound traces of his traditions and ideas in the international communist movement, which are especially topical at the modern stage. This campaign occupies a prominent place in one of the main strategic directions of imperialism's ideological sabotage--in its attempts to carry out the "de-Leninization" of the international workers and communist movement. Forgeries have once again been put to work, and also the writings of traitors to the motherland of various informers and provocateurs convicted by the people's power from the time of the Bulgarian people's antisfascist struggle. They try to present criminals to us as none other than... "true Marxists"!

The capacities of the hostile radio stations beamed at our country are growing rapidly, and the sum total of their broadcasting in Bulgarian reaches almost 24 hours a day. In addition, the "Bulgarian theme" is increasingly frequently getting into the pages of the mass media in the West, and also in Beijing and other allies of imperialism. These materials graphically illustrate the so-called "freedom" of bourgeois newspapers, radio and television, which in fact hide from the public the truth about our country and most grossly deform the facts.

The BCP has always waged and continues to wage an implacable offensive struggle against bourgeois ideology, opportunism and revisionism. Loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was and still is a characteristic feature of the BCP.

Marxism-Leninism is firmly established as the ideology of our socialist nation. The directions of ideological work in the period of building mature socialism were formulated in the BCP program adopted at the 10th congress and in the decisions of the 11th and 12th party congresses. It is becoming increasingly comprehensive and effective and is being successfully restructured in the spirit of the new demands and the new tasks of the struggle against bourgeois ideology and opportunism and against the negative phenomena in our society on which the ideological saboteurs chiefly count. The 12th BCP Congress pointed up the need to work on molding in every working person a stance such that he can in all instances defend and assert the gains and advantages of real socialism and deal a resolute rebuff to bourgeois propaganda's attempts to slander socialism and undermine socialist consciousness and socialist morality. Very important theoretical and practical guidelines on further intensifying the offensive nature of propaganda and ideological work as a whole were formulated at the 26th CPSU Congress, whose materials have been received with lively interest in Bulgaria.

Concern for ideological education work among communists and all working people is an important task of party committees and organizations. The consistent implementation of this principle helps to enhance the topicality and effectiveness of ideological work. Great attention in this connection is devoted to the timely and complete informing of working people about events in the world, about imperialism's growing aggressiveness and about acts of ideological sabotage against our country and other socialist states. This work is constantly being reinforced by scientific research into the processes and phenomena of the modern world and the state of bourgeois ideology and by an analysis of the intrigues of revisionism and opportunism. Foreign policy propaganda has begun to be planned in a better thought-out manner: Emphasis is placed, in particular, on relating the achievements of real socialism, the values of the socialist way of life and the tremendous advantages of international relations of the new type--comprehensive cooperation among fraternal countries.

The practice is spreading of having our scientific establishments organize collective research and theoretical conferences on problems of the ideological struggle, the crisis of imperialism and the development of the world revolutionary process.

Outstanding scientists of the fraternal countries participate in these conferences. Multilateral cooperation in this sphere is being extended and enriched and is making it possible to improve propaganda of the incontestable advantages of real socialism. In the struggle against bourgeois ideology and in revealing and exposing the essence of ideological sabotage our party is using increasingly diverse and wide-ranging forms and means. These include the system of party education, the organization of theoretical conferences and specialized seminars and lecture propaganda among working people. The analytical information work of ideological institutes and the mass media is being improved. They react more promptly and concretely to the enemy's sallies and forestall his attacks. The force of reasoning is growing, relying on our incontestable advantages in the ideological duel with the historically doomed world of capital. This important aspect of ideological activity fully accords with our public's great interest in questions of the development of modern world processes.

The most convincing testimony to our working people's high socialist consciousness is the calm, optimistic situation in the country, the labor and political enthusiasm aroused by the 12th BCP Congress decisions and the tremendous authority of the party--the universally recognized vanguard of the people traveling the road to a communist future. None of the subversive plans elaborated by the ideological adversary can be realized in Bulgaria. No one will succeed in disrupting the accelerated rhythm of socialist building or the BCP's correct general line of all-round cooperation and rapprochement with the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people.

Our firmly established socialist way of life and its continuous strengthening and development in the spirit of our party's Leninist policy and the line of the BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenum is the truest guarantee against any diversionary acts by the class enemy. This is the invincible weapon of real socialism, which has transformed the ancient Bulgarian land and its industrious people.

GDR-USSR COMMISSION DELEGATION CHIEFS INTERVIEWED

AU021553 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 81 p 6

[Moscow correspondent Guenter Brock report on the press conference of Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, after the end of the Joint Inter-government Cooperation Commission meeting in Moscow--date not given]

[Text] "We have adopted a number of important decisions, which will contribute to fulfilling the tasks of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress," Gerhard Schuerer said to the press after the signing of the documents of the 28th meeting of the Joint GDR-USSR Inter-government Cooperation Commission in Moscow. This applies to such important industrial branches as microelectronics, robot technology and the further refinement of work materials and products. In the building sector, measures have been provided which will help the economies of the two countries save material and energy, Gerhard Schuerer said.

The Joint Inter-government Cooperation Commission has now been in existence for nearly 16 years, Gerhard Schuerer continued. Its 28th meeting forms an unbroken line in the work that has been done so far. The tasks, which have been set now, meet the main points of the ecnomic strategy adopted by the 10th SED Congress, and which agrees in its main features with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Gerhard Schuerer said.

"The decisions of the 28th meeting of the Joint Inter-government Cooperation Commission serve the aim of our parties to further increase the welfare of our people," Leonid Kostandov said at the press conference. "The decisions form a complicated scientific-technological program of further specialization of our two countries' economies." They also contain a great program on the production of consumer goods, in which 140 enterprises of the two countries participate. The two commission chairmen reaffirmed that the decisions of the meeting further strengthen the friendship and cooperation of the two countries.

MSZMP'S OVARI DISCUSSES HUNGARY'S INTERNAL GROWTH

PM061117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee: "Mutual Trust"]

[Text] Budapest--The MSZMP constantly pays close attention to questions of the internal political situation and its in-depth and objective analysis. Such an analysis is intended to help the communists and the entire people find their way correctly in political problems and consequently to promote the successful solution of the tasks set by the 12th MSZMP Congress.

This spring our party's Central Committee, analyzing the internal situation in the country, summed up the results of the year which has elapsed since the 12th congress. This year has witnessed important internal political events. Soon after the congress hundreds of thousands of the republic's citizens discussed their next tasks in building socialism before the elections to the Hungarian National Assembly and the local councils.

The 24th Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions was greeted with great interest both in the country and abroad. It attested to the high degree of political maturity, sense of reality and readiness of the working people to take actions for the benefit of the socialist motherland. It reaffirmed that the Hungarian trade union movement, with its glorious traditions, is an important institution in our social system and is fulfilling its function. By preserving loyalty to the cause of socialism and enjoying rights guaranteed by law it promotes socialist creation and actually represents the working people's interests.

The Seventh Congress of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front was held recently. Even during its preparation the population's social activeness was noticeable. About 100,000 of our citizens, mainly nonparty people, work in various Patriotic People's Front committees, and there are even more activists. We can thus speak of the participation of the broadest people's masses in the Patriotic People's Front's activity. The Patriotic People's Front congress passed under the sign of the nation's socialist unity and confirmed the fact that the party's policy has created good conditions for rallying all society's creative forces.

Within the framework of the Patriotic People's Front and under the leadership of the working class the alliance of our society's working classes and successful political cooperation between communists and nonparty people, between Hungarians and representatives of the national minorities are being implemented. While reluctant to use high-flown words, we must nonetheless note with understandable satisfaction that never before in our country's history has such firm national unity existed. This is a great historical achievement, and to maintain, preserve and further develop it is our paramount duty.

Hungary's political complexion is determined primarily by the daily labor, opinion and conduct of the people's masses. Speaking of the period which has elapsed since the Hungarian communists' forum, we can note quite rightly: Our people's political awareness has increased considerably. Millions of people have become aware of, approve and are fulfilling the fundamental decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress. The congress formulated a complex and effective program whose implementation requires all of us to work in an even more organized, disciplined and effective way. Our people greeted this with understanding since the party has proved in practice that it has elaborated specific ways and pointed to real prospects for resolving Hungarian society's urgent problems.

In assessing the internal political situation we cannot, of course, enumerate only the positive phenomena. Sometimes we still encounter cases where the requirements for increased efficiency and improved labor quality and the tasks of reorganizing the production structure are formulated only in general terms.

But it is also true that at all levels of production there is an increasing number of enterprises where both the economic leaders and the workers themselves tackle these questions in a highly specific way. Useful initiatives are being produced and rational proposals made increasingly frequently. Our people prize and uphold the results which have been achieved and are working to preserve and augment them.

Taking all this into account, it may be said that the main instructions of the 12th MSZMP Congress concerning the country's internal situation remain topical. The internal political situation in the republic has been balanced, the power of the working class and working people is stable, the party's leading role is being implemented and the ties between the party and the masses are characterized by mutual trust.

For a full picture, however, it is also necessary to say that our internal political situation is being influenced by unfavorable factors. This was mentioned back at the 12th MSZMP Congress. Alarmed by the aggravation of international tension, our people fear for the fate of peace. They are giving their trust and support to the foreign policy efforts of the party and government aimed at preserving the fruits of detente and consistently implementing a policy of peaceful coexistence.

The Hungarian people greeted with approval the peace program for the eighties--a program of enormous significance--adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, which contains, on all important international issues, constructive, realistic proposals imbued with the desire to preserve peace throughout the world and taking into account the sides' interests. This position attested again that the Soviet Union is the solid bulwark of all forces struggling for social progress and national independence and against imperialism's aggressive plans.

The CPSU's rich historical experience is of inestimable significance for the communist parties and revolutionary movements and specifically for our party and the Hungarian working people. The 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed that complete unity of views exists between the MSZMP and the CPSU on all important political and ideological issues. The Soviet communists' congress lent new scope to the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations which are built on unified principles and common objectives and extend to all spheres of life, and also to the consolidation of our peoples' fraternal friendship--a decisive factor in implementing our foreign and domestic policy.

The Hungarian public welcomed with great satisfaction the reference to the successes of Hungarian agriculture in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. We believe that fundamental significance is also attached to the idea of the importance of the mutual study of the socialist countries' experience.

Analyzing the influence of the international situation on the internal political situation in our country, the MSZMP Central Committee pointed out that the opponents of socialism have never abandoned their antisocialist objectives and subversive activity. Under present conditions, when the reactionary imperialist circles are seeking to aggravate world tension and kindle a cold war, the anticommunist propaganda and intrigues of the reactionary forces are being stepped up. However, these attempts are doomed to failure. They cannot break the Hungarian people's faith in socialism nor the unity of party and people. Our historic achievements are being defended simultaneously by the party and people.

In assessing the domestic political situation we must consider the external influence; however, above all it is necessary to examine the internal factors. The country's public opinion is sensitive to the various changes the republic's government undertakes, including price increases. We have not yet succeeded in making all people realize that prices do not depend on subjective intentions but are determined in the sphere of production. We have also not fully succeeded in achieving the point where production prices reflect the true cost of the output and where the cost does not conceal poor-quality workmanship.

In practice no attempts are yet being made even partially to balance the reduction of production expenditure with the dynamic of world market prices. Consequently we are faced with a dual task in this sphere. On the one hand, the growth of real wholesale and retail prices must be restrained in the future; on the other, more attention must be paid to reducing production costs.

We must also consider the fact that, even under the conditions of a favorable economic policy, a certain strain may arise. For instance, as a whole everyone agrees with the principle of remuneration for labor yet it still happens that in practice it is not easy to implement. And the consistent, correct implementation of this principle also leads to certain complications. We intend to continue to preserve full employment of the population, yet increased production efficiency requires the regrouping of the workforce--a regrouping which is rational for the national economy and ultimately useful for those affected.

In our domestic life there are also phenomena which cause people unnecessary anxiety and which could be avoided on the basis of higher-quality labor. The Hungarian people understand that certain difficulties are unavoidable, but they are reluctant to reconcile themselves to mismanagement. There are instances of a serious violation of labor discipline, extravagance and negligence are to be observed and the solution of matters is delayed because of bureaucratism. In resolutely condemning this the working people are acting absolutely correctly.

In all spheres of public life particular leaders bear a heavy responsibility, and they must struggle consistently and actively against troubles [nepoladki]. This was noted by Comrade J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the Patriotic People's Front congress. He stressed that the people rightly demand that justice prevail not only in major public matters but also in all spheres and on all issues.

Mental labor, which has considerably helped the country's development, has become an organic part of our internal life. Some 25 percent of Hungarian citizens employed in the national economy are now engaged in mental labor. When speaking of such a substantial stratum we have in mind primarily those who, in production, education, health care, state administration and other spheres of life, are honestly fulfilling their duty. Such people take part in social activity and by their daily deeds prove their loyalty to socialism and therefore rightly enjoy society's respect and the attention and trust of its institutions and organs.

A special role in resolving economic tasks belongs to the technical intelligentsia, whose creative activity can considerably accelerate the process of transition to the intensive development of the country's economy. In the circle of the narrower yet important and valuable stratum which we call the creative intelligentsia the supporters of socialism also predominate, creating their best works in the people's interests.

A realistic assessment of cultural life requires that we do not close our eyes to the negative phenomena either. Here it is a case not of difference in tastes or the style in which our society's problems are depicted, nor of the misconceptions and errors inevitable in the work process, since they are natural. However, the denial of the successes achieved under socialism, the discrediting of reality, the preaching of pessimism and the dissemination of tastelessness are unnatural and impermissible.

We expect from writers and all creative workers the same thing we have been demanding from them all along--the depiction of reality without darkening or varnishing it, and a responsible creativity accessible to the people. We do not interfere in questions of taste, style or creative methods, and we support experimentation. Both in economic life and in the cultural sphere we support local initiative and the originality of creative workshops and cultural institutions. But this independence, precisely in the interests of development, must be accompanied by great responsibility.

The MSZMP Central Committee also points out that in the present, more complex, situation, growing significance is attached to human factors, the factors of awareness. Marxists have always acknowledged that socialist revolution, after eliminating the irreconcilable class contradictions, cannot immediately eradicate all contradictions. The years which have elapsed in our country since the suppression of the 1956 counterrevolutionary uprising and the subsequent socialist consolidation have been a period of the country's balanced, tranquil development. This has generated among a certain section of the people--particularly young people, who obviously have less experience--the unjustified opinion that socialist development is a process free of contradictions and that if difficulties are nevertheless encountered their elimination depends only on subjective intentions. In assessing the internal situation and defining the tasks of political work these views must be taken into account. We must pay more attention to ensuring that all party members, particularly the younger generation, are profoundly aware of the basic lessons of the historical path the country has traveled.

The most important factor of our internal life is the fact that the MSZMP is fulfilling the tasks of leading society imposed on it. By elaborating the correct political course and enlisting the masses to its side the party is leading the building of socialism and serving the people. The unity of word and deed has been and will be the most important condition of the steady consolidation of trust between the party and the masses. Constantly improving our work methods, it is necessary to continue the struggle against formalism and to eradicate bureaucratic elements in the party's activity. There is a need for constructive discussions both inside the party and with our nonparty allies. Proposals must be heeded and they must be answered pertinently. It is necessary to strengthen the atmosphere of universal involvement in building socialism and to uphold the party's policy.

The country's stable internal situation enables us to work calmly, in a systematic and uninterrupted manner. We have formulated relevant programs and solutions for all important social problems. In political activity one should not wait for individual issues to suddenly "surface." We can perform our daily work on the basis of the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and our party's previous decisions. We can march forward, without presumption but with a confident tread along the path of the successful building of socialism.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-ROMANIAN TREATY NOTED

LD071117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Today is the 11th anniversary of the Soviet-Romanian treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. This treaty replaced the first document, which was signed in 1948, and reflected all the changes which have taken place in relations between the two countries in post-war years. It stresses specifically the joint participation by the Soviet Union and Romania in the Warsaw Pact, and pays attention to the development of constant contacts on problems of the construction of socialism and communism. The Soviet-Romanian treaty on friendsnip, cooperation and mutual aid responds to the fundamental interests of the two countries and of the socialist community as a whole.

PRAVDA ASSESSES FRENCH ELECTION AFTERMATH

PM061358 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by V. Gusenkov: "France After the Elections"]

[Text] This is an unusual year in France. Twice in the last 2 months voters have had to visit the polling booths. There were a presidential election in April and an early parliamentary election in June. The final results of the elections are known. I will mention just the main ones. F. Mitterrand, representative of the Socialist Party (PS), was elected president for the next 7 years. The leftwing parties--socialists, communists and small leftwing groupings--gained an overwhelming majority of 333 of the 491 National Assembly seats. A leftwing government was formed, headed by P. Mauroy. For the first time in 34 years it includes representatives of the French Communist Party (PCF).

There is every reason for saying that a qualitatively new political situation has taken shape in the country. Leftwing forces are in power for the first time since the Fifth Republic came into existence. A victory for leftwing, democratic forces in a major country like France is of great importance. Important not only in France but abroad as well.

The shift to the left created favorable prerequisites for the implementation of election promises. Namely, the improvement of the position of working people, primarily the most underprivileged categories, and the struggle against unemployment, price rises and the high cost of living. The P. Mauroy government has already taken the first steps in this direction: The minimum wage has been raised along with benefits and pensions. Other measures of a socio-economic nature have been taken. They were greeted with satisfaction by most French people, democratic parties and leading trade union centers in the country. However, the French economic situation is complex. The country is in the grip of a serious crisis. Judging by press reports, unemployment continues to grow and the economic growth rate remains low. Concentrated attacks continue against the French franc, aimed at undermining its position. They include attacks from outside. Washington's egotistical policy is downright damaging to France's national interest. This is acknowledged by the present French leaders. In the last 4 months alone France has lost over $10 billion of its foreign currency reserves because of the high discount rates imposed by the U.S. administration. The United States is effectively waging an economic war against France and the other European allies. Look after number one--is the principle followed on the banks of the Potomac.

The economic difficulties are prompting the French Government to act. Additional steps have already been outlined to ease unemployment, especially to ease the situation of hundreds of thousands of young French people who have left college and are now seeking work. In accordance with the promises made during the election campaign, the new government plans to carry out a series of democratic reforms, including the liquidation of the national security emergency tribunal, and to democratize the system of state government. These measures are to be submitted for discussion by the session of the newly elected National Assembly which opens at the beginning of July. The problem of nationalizing 11 major monopoly groups and the banking and credit system is also on the agenda. Its implementation is bound to affect big capital's positions and will make extra resources available in the interests of the nation. All these reforms are of considerable significance. Although, of course, they will be implemented, as the present French leaders stress, within the framework of the existing sociopolitical system.

A new and positive aspect of the country's political life is cooperation in the government between socialists and communists. The two parties reached a compromise agreement on the main guidelines for activity in government. The chief point is that they are fully resolved to strive for democratic change in the interests of the broad masses. Yet both the communists and the socialists intend to remain themselves and to retain their specific identity.

The PS had the biggest success in the election. Its representative, F. Mitterrand, was elected president. It won a majority in the government and in the National Assembly. This success fits in with the logic of the Fifth Republic's political system: The "president's party" is inevitably in the best position.

At the same time, the PS leaders admit that a leftwing victory would have been impossible without the PCF's substantial contribution. In round two of the presidential election 4.5 million PCF voters voted for F. Mitterrand. The communists also contributed to the overall victory in the National Assembly election. Participating in the government, the PCF, with its natural concern for the interests of working people, intends to actively promote the cause of the development of democracy and social progress and to join its allies in advocating an independent French foreign policy in favor of peace, disarmament and international cooperation. On several occasions in French history the communists have given a practical demonstration of their loyalty to the nation's interests. They did so during the years of the Resistance and in the first governments after liberation, which included communist ministers. They have been and still are consistent fighters for the working people's cause. It is quite natural, therefore, that France should have reacted angrily to the unceremonious statements by senior U.S. administration figures in connection with four communists' becoming members of the government. The composition of the government is France's own internal affair. It is decided in Paris, not in Washington.

The political battles that have taken place have been hard for the PCF, primarily by virtue of a number of objective factors, not least the undemocratic nature of the existing majority system, which places the PCF at a disadvantage. Obviously, there are other reasons as well. The PCF leaders note that the party intends to carry out a thorough analysis of the election results and ascertain the reasons for the failures. The main thing is to impel party organizations and communists to strengthen party ranks and to rebuff all attempts to weaken the party from inside or outside.

Those who predict the downfall of the Communist Party are clearly indulging in wishful thinking. The strength of the PCF--now and in the past--has always lain in its strong ties with the working class and with working people. It has 700,000 members in 28,000 party cells. They are fighters devoted to the revolutionary cause. PCF Secretary General G. Marchais recently stressed that communists will deliver a resolute rebuff to all attempts to pressure the Communist Party. There is no doubt that, as in the past, French communists will manage to repel attacks by people hoping to shape its class, internationalist positions.

The problems facing the new French leaders are complex and multifaceted. Obviously they can only be solved in conditions of continuing peace and security in Europe and all over the world. At a time when the international situation has sharply deteriorated as a result of imperialist circles' adventurist actions, vigorous and constructive actions are needed on the part of all states sincerely interested in preventing a slide toward military confrontation. And France can play by no means a minor role in these key questions. Talks and dialogue are the only way. The French leaders, above all President F. Mitterrand, have repeatedly stated their support for dialogue in favor of peace, security and disarmament. The new president stressed his intention to pursue an independent line in international affairs. This line alone accords with France's national interests. The formation of a leftwing presidential and parliamentary majority ought objectively to favor the pursuit of an independent foreign policy course, many Frenchmen believe.

The Soviet Union welcomed the statements made by now-President F. Mitterrand during the election campaign in favor of the development of dialogue and the traditional relations of friendship between our countries. They accord fully with the sentiments of Soviet people. It is a pity that some officials have made pronouncements which conflict with these statements.

The Soviet Union and France can do a lot together in the international arena. Political will is needed for this. In a telegram to President F. Mitterrand, in reply to the latter's message on the 40th anniversary of Hitler's aggression against the USSR, L.I. Brezhnev stressed the favorable role of Soviet-French relations in safeguarding peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MESSAGE TO FRENCH CP

PM071019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] To the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee

Dear comrades,

We thank you for your fraternal message of friendship and solidarity in connection with the 40th anniversary of fascist Germany's attack on the Soviet Union.

In those grim years the entire Soviet people rose to the defense of their socialist motherland and made a decisive contribution to the rout of the fascist aggressors and to the liberation of Europe.

Today we pay tribute to that might brotherhood-in-arms which united all who cherished peace and freedom. Communists, ardent patriots of their countries and convinced internationalists, were everywhere in the forefront of the liberation struggle. We remember that French Communists were an active force in the Resistance and in the liberation of France.

Now that imperialist circles of the United States and other NATO countries are again posing a serious threat to peace and the peoples' security and are trying to gain military superiority through an unbridled arms race and the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe, communists are to be found, as before, among the most active and resolute defenders of peace, mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples. Close friendship and solidarity between the CPSU and the PCF and the Soviet and French peoples and cooperation between the Soviet Union and France have been and still are an effective factor for peace and European and international security.

We send you, dear comrades, fraternal communist greetings and best wishes for success in your activity for the good of the French people and in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON SHCHARANSKAYA VISIT TO ITALY

LD071042 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 7 Jul 81

[By TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jul, TASS--Madame Shcharanskaya once again? The reader has every right to exclaim. Yes, once again. Quite recently this adverntures, who is making money from anti-Sovietism, gave a guest performance in Washington, where she was welcomed by high-ranking people, ready, all things considered, to contact anyone if only to pour out some more dirt on the USSR. And now she is already in Western Europe and is being received by leaders of the Christian Democratic Party of Italy.

Such a "demand" for Madame Shcharanskaya is all the more amazing since it is well-known in the West, and this includes Italy, what this person represents. It is common knowledge that her real name is not Shcharanskaya but Shtiglits, an adventuress who in 1973 left the USSR for Israel. She was never married to Shcharanskiy, who had been sentenced in the USSR for espionage and hostile activities against the Soviet state. This at one time was officially confirmed by Yakov Fishman, the chief rabbi of the Moscow synagogue. Arriving in the West, Shtiglits rapidly changed her name and began touring various countries, taking advantage of her mock marriage with Shcharanskiy to specialize in anti-Soviet calumny and to attract attention in every way to her own person.

Shcharanskiy's self-styled wife, who is actively used by Zionist centres, has more than enough arrogance and cheek. She is prepared to force herself onto anyone who agrees to such a "rendezvous".

But why do leaders of one of the major bourgeois political parties of Italy want to meet her? Are they really so keen on rotten anti-Soviet "sensations" as to be prepared to listen to and then to repeat deliberate slander? Perhaps someone in Rome would like to enroll this madame as an exception into the Masonic Lodge P-2?

Or perhaps some leaders of the Italian Christian Democratic Union, after the sensational scandal with the Masonic Lodge, don't care whether another little scandal will flare up in connection with the adventures's guest performances in Rome?

PRAVDA REVIEWS TURKISH DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

PM071512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 4

[I. Kuranov article: "Turkey: Contradictory Course"]

[Text] The quest is still underway in Turkey for a way out of the crisis situation which has arisen in the country in recent years. Its causes are well known. They include a contradictory domestic policy and the line of following in NATO's wake, with Turkey being drawn into an arms race which is beyond its strength and being turned into an American bridgehead and dependence on the "Common Market," with its pernicious consequences for the Turkish economy. The manifestations of the crisis are also well known--high prices, inflation, unemployment, the exacerbation of social conflicts and terrorism.

In this situation on 12 September, 1980, a military coup took place in the country, the parliament was dissolved and activity now announce a gradual return to democratic forms of rule. This fall it is planned to convene a constituent assembly, which will be instructed to prepare important legislative acts. In particular, a new constitution is to be adopted, as well as laws on political parties and organizations, elections, trade unions and so forth. As you can see, it is a question of a major reorganization of the state and social structure. To all appearances this process is highly contradictory.

The exposure of the sinister role of rightwing and leftwing extremist elements in stepping up tension in the country can only be regarded as a positive phenomenon. Materials from a judicial investigation published in the Turkish press recently confirm this with the utmost clarity. The neofascist recently confirm this with the utmost clarity. The neofascist National Action Party (MHP) acted as organizer and inspirer of terrorist acts. Preaching shameless anticommunism, the MHP put forward violence and the physical annihilation of its political opponents as the main method of struggle. It is responsible for about 700 political killings, including the murder of K. Turkler, a prominent figure in the Turkish trade union movement, A. Ipekci, a liberal journalist, and many others.

This party was a strictly centralized organization with iron discipline. It had under its control and subordinate to it a ramified network of various kinds of societies--from the Minsk Trade Union Association to clandestine groups of Storm Troopers trained in special camps. The investigation into the case of the MHP confirmed that it had extensively infiltrated the state apparatus and seized strong positions in a number of ministries, the police, organs of justice and the arms.

All the MHP's activity was aimed at installing its "fuehrer" Turkes as dictator. It has emerged in this connection that the party was receiving financial support from big representatives of the business world. Turkes, who cooperated with Hitler's special services in the past, had active ties with neofascist organizations in West Germany and other countries, and also, according to foreign press reports, with the U.S. CIA.

More than 500 leaders and activists of that organization are to appear before the courts, and for 220 of them, including Turkes, the prosecution is demanding the death penalty.

Representatives of numerous leftist and Maost terrorist groupings are also to stand trial. They too made their "contribution" to whipping up the atmosphere of terror, carrying out murders, inciting young people to armed actions and acting as provocateurs with respect to the leftist democratic movement.

The aim of condemning those really to blame for the terror and anarchy is meeting with a positive response in Turkey. That is only natural. People want to live and work in peace, without fear for their lives. However, alarm must be aroused by the intensifying repressions against representatives of the democratic movement, which expresses the interests of broad strata of the population. To justify these actions, unscrupulous methods are used and the facts are flagrantly distorted. Thus the bourgeois mass information organs are trying to pass off local Maoists and other leftists as a "shock detachment of the Turkish democratic movement." Another lie is deduced from this one--about progressive forces being "responsible" for the terror.

Attempts to discredit progressive organizations themselves are also multiplying. The police try to fabricate "evidence" of their involvement in terrorism and "anarchy" in Turkey. If that does not work, they make use of the hackneyed charge of "communist propaganda," which entails imprisonment.

Dozens of members of the textile workers' trade union were recently sentenced to between 2 and 24 years of imprisonment for taking part in actions of solidarity with striking comrades. Since the time of the coup in September 1980, several hundred activists and leaders of the 500,000-strong Confederation of Revolutionary Worker Unions, DISK, headed by its general chairman, A. Bashturk, have been under arrest. They are accused of "inciting workers to illegal strikes" and of celebrating May Day in violation of orders from the local authorities. A. Bashturk and 51 of his comrades are threatened with the death penalty.

An action has been brought and trials are beginning against activists of Tob-Der, the Association of Turkish Teachers, Koy-Koop, a cooperative peasant organization, and other progressive unions. They are all charged with the standard offense of communist propaganda and of intending to "establish the dominance of one social class over another." On the same charge, B. Boran, general chairman of the Turkish Labor Party, has been sentenced to 8 years 9 months imprisonment and repressions have been practiced against T. Kayas and A. Engin, leaders of the newspaper POLITIKA, D. Ozden, chief editor of the newspaper SAVAS YOLU, and other progressive journalists.

Even the Western press admits that people who are in no way involved are being persecuted under the guise of "combating teror and anarchy" in Turkey. "Many of those detained," America's NEWSWEEK magazine writes, "are only members of opposition political organizations or representatives of ethnic minorities...."

It is no secret whose purpose is served by reprisals against forces which are genuinely patriotic and devoted to their motherland and people. This is in the interests of imperialism and reaction, which are striving to turn Turkey into their own fief. Businessmen are taking advantage of the fact that the DISK confederation and other trade unions have been closed down, strikes are banned and the activity of the only permitted trade union confederation, Turk-Is, is under the direct control of the authorities. They are constantly violating the working people's rights and trying to foist on them collective contracts which would ensure unrestricted exploitation of the workers and deprive them of the opportunity to demand increased wages.

It is quite obvious that the path of suppressing democratic freedoms and persecuting progressive forces does not promote a way out of the crisis in which Turkish society finds itself. The country continues to face many unresolved problems. Among them is the existence of a 3-million-strong army of unemployed, the high level of inflation, the huge national debt and the agrarian question. These problems can only resolve with the participation of broad democratic forces and people's organizations, and not in confrontation with them.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY--A long-term agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Norway was signed in Moscow today. The agreement will foster the development of relations in the sphere of culture, science, education, and cinema, television, radio, sport and tourism. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Jul 81 LD]

COMPUTER AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND--Helsinki, 4 Jul (TASS)--The State Railways Board of Finland has concluded an agreement with Elorg-Data, the Soviet-Finnish joint-stock company, in the purchase of two computers, along with ancillary equipment. The Elorg-Data firm has in a comparatively short time taken a leading place among Finnish collective-USSR computer centers. Its clients include such well-known firms as Nokia, Tampella, Konela, Wulf, Teboil and Tietotehdas. In all, more than 50 Finnish joint-stock companies adn enterprises are utilizing the services of Elorg-Data in the field of computer technology based on Soviet-produced computers. They all point to the high quality and reliability of Soviet computers. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2117 GMT 3 Jul 81 LD]

GLUKHOV DISCUSSES RESULTS OF ISRAELI ELECTION

PM071408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Barga ning"]

[Text] Without waiting for the final official results of the parliamentary election, M. Begin, leader of the rightist Likud bloc and current Israeli prime minister, and S. Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, have begun consultations with various groups in the hope of forming a new government. These steps are being taken at a time when none of the rival sides has mustered the necessary majority in the Knesset (?parliament). According to preliminary figures, the Likud has won only 48 of the 120 parliamentary seats, having lost 5. One seat was gained by Ma'arakh, the Association of Zionist Social Reformist Parties with its backbone, the Labor Party. They managed to increase their representation by 17 deputies since the 1977 defeat.

With a relative balance of forces between the main rivals, the betting is on a bloc being formed with the minor parties represented in parliament which, on the whole, are of a religious nature. Such was the alliance between Likud and the National Religious Party which existed hitherto. But the National Religious Party has lost half its seats, winning only six. This is why international observers believe that fierce bargaining is in progress and that various alternatives are possible.

Begin's attempts to remain in power signify that Israel's Government and its policy are about to be formed by a group distinguished by its shameless extremism and adventurism. It has to its credit the raid on Baghdad and the intervention in Lebanon, the sabotaging of the search for a genuine Near East settlement and the attempts to replace it by the ersatz Camp David and the inflaming of war hysteria. As for the opposition Ma'arakh, with its minimal numbers, its political platform is essentially no different from the Likud bloc's platform.

The only genuine alternative to the adventurist course is being put forward by the Israeli communists who, on the whole, managed to maintain their position in the Knesset, despite reactionary violence and persecution. M. Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel Central Committee, stated that the basic tasks of any future government must be to end the occupation of Arab territories, establish an independent Palestinian Arab state, renounce the policy of national discrimination and radically alter economic and social policy in the working people's interests.

The election held attests once again to Israel's increasing internal political instability. And this is the clear result of the failure of the aggressive and extremist policy of the country's ruling circles. Only Washington's protection and complicity are saving them from complete bankruptcy.

DMITRIYEV COMMENTS ON U.S.-ISRAELI RELATIONS

LD071052 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] On Sunday Prime Minister Menahem Begin said Israel will not put any restrictions on the use of American-supplied weapons despite the delay in the delivery of 10 American F-16 fighter planes. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

The reported friction between Israel and the United States over the Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear research center and the consequent holdup in the delivery of 10 additional U.S. fighter planes by the Reagan administration has proven short-lived, if it ever existed in reality. Several days after the raid on 7 June, the Israeli and American mass media started to circulate reports that the raid had in fact been carried out not only with Washington's knowledge but in close cooperation between the two countries. America was said to have supplied the necessary intelligence information and the arms, while Israel carried out the mission. The administration's concern that followed was nothing but a face-saving ruse. Its censure of the raid was meant primarily to mend its image in the Arab world.

Washington has already forgiven Israel its raid on Iraq by announcing that by mid-July, Tel Aviv will receive the promised six F-16's while the additional four are going to be delivered shortly after that. So, speaking on American television on Sunday, Menahem Begin had every right to stress that the relations between Israel and the United States are warmer now than they have ever been under any administration. We are allies that help each other, he said. And Mr Begin is absolutely right. The United States has spent billions of dollars on Israel, not for nothing. Tel Aviv maintains a tense situation in the Middle East to help Washington (?strip) the Arab world, set up military bases around the area, maintain its political, and of late, military presence in the region. The recent decision to set up so-called multinational forces to patrol the Sinai is a case in point. The United States will contribute almost half of the troops. The U.S. contingent is widely believed to be part of the Rapid Deployment Force and it is the Middle East where this force is going to have its first taste of active duty.

In the past few months, Israel has created many dangerous situations in the region: The escalation of hostilities against Lebanon, threats to Syria and the raid on Iraq. When Mr Begin says that Israel and the United States are allies helping each other does he mean that all these events were quite intentionally caused by Israel to contribute to the Reagan administration's policy in the Middle East? Warm relations between Israel and the United States have brought tensions in the Middle East to the boiling point. News analysts raise a legitimate question: When the remaining F-16's are delivered to Israel and U.S.-Israeli relations get still warmer, what is going to happen in the region and who is going to fall victim to a fresh Israeli show of loyalty to the United States?

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD DENIES SOVIET PRESENCE IN LEBANON

PM071007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] Damascus, 1 Jul, TASS--The friendship and cooperation between Syria and the socialist states, first and foremost the Soviet Union, are deepening from year to year. In the political sphere the socialist countries are entirely on our side, H. al-Asad, president of Syria and general secretary of the Ba'th Party, stated in an interview for Hungarian television.

After giving a high assessment of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR, H. al-Asad resolutely rejected assertions by the Israeli and Western press that there are allegedly Soviet military specialists among the Pan-Arab Peacekeeping Forces in Lebanon. The treaty on friendship and cooperation, he stressed, has nothing to do with the pan-Arab forces, and everyone knows that there is not a single Soviet military adviser either at the Syrian air defense batteries in Lebanon or anywhere else in that country. The Syrian leader spoke in detail of the current situation in Lebanon. He noted that strong pressure is being brought to bear on Syria with a view to forcing it to accept Israel's demands. Our people do not want war, but if Israel attacks, we will be forced to defend ourselves, H. al-Asad said. If enemy aircraft or soldiers attack our missiles or positions in Lebanon, we will respond.

The Pan-Arab Peacekeeping Forces are in Lebanon on a legal basis at the request of that country's government and in accordance with the decisions of the Arab League, the president said. Their presence is advocated by all forces which seek to preserve Lebanon's independence, integrity and sovereignty. H. al-Asad noted that the Lebanese crisis is an integral part of the Arab-Israeli conflict and has been provoked by pro-Israeli forces. Tel Aviv and the forces of imperialism are continuing to fan that crisis, and the only way to prevent the partition of the country is to establish national consensus in the country.

H. al-Asad stressed that the threat of Israeli military interference in Lebanon's affairs has increased recently. If that happens, war could engulf the whole of the Near East. However, the Syrian president said in conclusion, our country's stance remains unchanged. With the support of our friends, first and foremost the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, we will continue to withstand the onslaught of the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

UZBEK IRRIGATION EXPERTS TO LEAVE FOR SYRIA

GF070941 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] A group of Uzbek irrigation experts are preparing to leave for Syria. In accordance with the recent agreement signed between the Soviet Union and Syria, the experts will take part in efforts being made to reclaim 20,000 hectares of land in [words indistinct] for agricultural purposes. Uzbek irrigation experts have been assisting in the construction of irrigation installations in Syria, Afghanistan, Angola and Vietnam.

RPP VIEWS DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON, ARAB UNITY

LD072342 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Another meeting of the Arab follow-up committee on Lebanon has been held at Bayt ad-Din, near Beirut. During the meeting, participants discussed the working paper prepared by the Lebanese Government, pointing out in it the measures which ought to be taken within the framework of spreading stability and guaranteeing security and bringing about national concord. Currently, there are suitable circumstances for normalizing the situation and restoring stability in Lebanon. Tension has decreased in Zahlah, where the Phalangist militias some time ago provoked bloody clashes with the Arab Deterrent Force. The first phase of withdrawing the Phalangist militia from the town has been completed; the Phalangist leadership undertook to stop any cooperation with Israel.

These developments, which augur well, have been the results of a series of factors. These are: the decisive resistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriotic forces which foiled the Israeli plan to occupy southern Lebanon up to the Litani River; these forces checked a number of major attacks by the Israeli paratroops and made them retreat.

The second factor is the Syrian attitude; it did not submit to the Israeli pressures and did not abandon its task to preserve security and stability in Lebanon. The Syrian forces which form the Arab deterrent force in Lebanon barred the way to Israel when it tried to support the rightwing Lebanese forces militarily in Zahlah and the rest of the areas in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Syrian anti-aircraft missiles shot down six Israeli drones. Syria did not yield to the U.S. pressures brought to bear by Philip Habib, the U.S. President's special envoy, within the framework of his peace mission. He asked Damascus to approve the Israeli demands to control Lebanese airspace and to pull out the Syrian anti-aircraft missiles from Lebanon.

The progress which has been achieved with regard to the reestablishment of stability in Lebanon is not only a strong blow to the imperialist and Zionist plans in the Middle East, but also a blow to all those who call for a capitulation policy within the Arab world. This progress has destroyed the myth of the might of Israel and the forces backing it and proves that unity and firmness of attitude of the Arab patriotic forces, which depend on the fraternal help of their friends and sincere allies, is the best guarantee for success in the struggle for the liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression.

MILITARY DELEGATION FROM GUINEA-BISSAU VISITS USSR

PM021004 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] From 13 through 17 June a delegation of the Armed Forces Political Directorate of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, led by Snr Lt (Seydi Yaya), chief of the Political Directorate Propaganda Section, was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The political workers from Guinea-Bissau had consultations on questions of interest to them in the directorates and sections of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and familiarized themselves with the combat training and life of the servicemen of the Belorussian Military District and with the organization of party political and mass cultural work in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and saw monuments to the revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Soviet people and the sights of Moscow and Minsk.

The delegation was received by Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The guests were briefed on how commanders and political workers of the Soviet Armed Forces and all Soviet servicemen are persistently working to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

ZAMBIA SIGNS SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL PROTOCOL

LD072050 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpts] In Lusaka the Soviet Union and Zambia have signed a protocol on scientific and technological cooperation in the next 2 years. The Zambian foreign minister, Lameck Goma, has described the signing of the protocol as a signal event. The document, he said, would help to expand relations between the two nations and these relations have in recent years advanced greatly.

The Soviet Union and Zambia have extended trade and they are also engaged in active economic cooperation. Soviet power engineers, for instance, have helped to build ten diesel power stations in Zambia. These are located mainly in remote areas away from major transmission lines. They now supply electricity to homes, farms, schools and hospitals, and they have made it possible to irrigate arid land. The Soviet experts not only built the stations but trained a few dozen Zambian experts to operate them.

The Soviet Union also assists Zambia in developing its educational and public health systems. Soviet doctors and teachers are working in various provinces of Zambia. There are Soviet professors at Lusaka University and their work has been highly assessed by President Kaunda. At the same time there are young Zambians studying in the Soviet Union and graduates are working successfully at various economic projects in their country.

The two nations have been constantly expanding their cultural relations too. What helps the two nations to promote their friendship and all-round cooperation is that they have identical views on major international problems. They support national liberation movements in southern Africa and work for general disarmament and stronger world peace.

USUBALIYEV LEADS CPSU DELEGATION VISIT TO MALI

For Bamako reports on the 3-day visit to Mali by the CPSU delegation led by Central Committee member Usubaliyev, see the West Africa section of the 1 and 2 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

SHEVARDNADZE GREETS CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

WA621354 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report on E.A. Shevardnadze meeting with Cuban delegation]

[Text] On 6 June E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, received a Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee Control-Auditing Commission delegation headed by Omar Iser Mojena, first deputy chairman of this commission and member of the PCC Central Committee, which is in Georgia to exchange experience of control-auditing work. I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee, who is accompanying the delegation, took part in the conversation.

During the conversation Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze warmly welcomed the guests from the Island of Freedom and noted the importance of the exchange of delegations between the fraternal communist parties of the Soviet Union and Cuba. This practice and the exchange of experience of control-auditing, party-organizational and ideological-political work, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze observed, contribute to the mutual enrichment of the practice of socialist and communist building and serve the cause of the further strengthening of fraternal mutual relations between our parties. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze went on to describe the successes of communist building in our country and the fact that a developed socialist society was built here on our own material-technical base and that the transition to the next stage of communist building is under way. The corresponding material-technical base, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized, makes it possible to switch from the extensive development of the economy to intensive methods of production growth. This task was set party and people by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This party determines the main directions of the activity of all party authorities, including the control-auditing bodies.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze described the structure and activity of these bodies and their role in the implementation of our party's democratic principles and the strengthening of party, state, plan and economic discipline. Despite the fact, he observed, that we have built a developed socialist society, purveyors of negative trends are still encountered in our life who flout the principles of socialist community living. Party members even are sometimes encountered among them. Fulfilling the instructions of the great leader, V.I. Lenin, concerning the purity of the party ranks, the control-auditing bodies help the party organizations in this struggle, getting rid of unworthy persons. New features have appeared recently, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze continued, in the work of the control-auditing bodies--they are probing increasingly assertively how state plans are being fulfilled and how party and state discipline is being observed on the part of executive personnel for discipline is the basis of the success of every labor collective and society as a whole. Together with the ideological establishments the party's control-auditing bodies are waging an irreconcilable struggle against the ideological sabotage of the bourgeoisie.

Attaching importance to the control-auditing authorities, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze observed, our party frequently brings up questions of their activity for study at CPSU congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze also described the structure and work of the Georgian CP Central Committee machinery and the democratic system of the formation of our party.

In conclusion Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze asked that the delegation of Cuban party workers convey the warmest greetings and wishes for big new successes in socialist building to the Cuban people and their legendary leader and great friend of the Soviet people, Fidel Castro, whom our party and our people very much respect and love.

Omar Iser Mojena, head of the Cuban delegation, gave thanks for the warm reception and interesting conversation and observed that the Georgian party organization's experience in the organization of auditing activity would help him arrange this work, which is still only at the stage of inception in the PCC, in better fashion.

I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee, who then spoke, observed that the Cuban party workers' arrival in Georgia was not fortuitous. The Georgian party organization had in recent years accumulated valuable experience of control-auditing work, use of which will undoubtedly help our Cuban friends to organize this work better in their country.

CPSU Central Committee Adviser M.S. Zubatkin; G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Sh.V. Karkarashvili, chairman of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission; and I.G. Khazaradze, chairman of the Georgian Communist Party Auditing Commission and secretary of the republic's Council of Trade Unions, participated in the conversation, which was held in a warm, fraternal atmosphere.

MACHADO, CUBAN CP DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

PM061407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party [PCC], a delegation of PCC party workers headed by J.R. Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and secretariat of the PCC Central Committee, and also including J.R. Balaguer and C.E. Aldana, members of the PCC Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 21 through 30 June. The Cuban friends familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of party organizational work. During their stay in our country they had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee departments, the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and the Tulskiy Obkom and visited a number of enterprises and institutions. The Cuban comrades were received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had a warm, friendly talk with them.

CUBAN PAPER CITED ON POLISH CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD031240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] The central theme in the Polish press continues to be the preparations for the forthcoming Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR. The newspapers publish selected reports on meetings of the voivodship groups of delegates at party forums. Lists of the delegates to the congress and discussion materials are published. The Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE writes concernedly the number of workers does not exceed 20 percent of delegates chosen for the congress. The paper points out that there are elements in Poland who would like to change the party's orientation.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION RESUMES IN MOSCOW

LD080901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The session of the supreme organ of state power of the Russian Federation is continuing today in the Great Kremlin Palace. Deputies and guests welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades Grishin, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Rusakov. From the start of the morning session, there were debates on the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies of the republic arising from the 26th CPSU Congress. The deputies who spoke stressed the important role of the soviets in the fulfillment of our country's economic and social development plans.

Twenty-five deputies took part in the debate on the first point of the agenda. The decision was taken to end the debates, and a break has been announced now in the session's proceedings.

Solomentsev Speech

LD071043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet session opened this morning in the Great Kremlin Palace. Deputies will consider the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies of the RSFSR arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress; draft laws of the RSFSR; the RSFSR judicial system; elections to rayon and town people's courts of the RSFSR; and the order of replacement of people's judges and people's assessors of rayon and town people's courts of the RSFSR. Deputies will also endorse decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The report on the first point on the agenda was delivered by Deputy Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He said in part:

[Begin recording] Esteemed comrade deputies! The historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the propositions and conclusions contained in the report of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, affect daily even more profoundly the life of our society; they inspire the Soviet people to new achievements in the name of communism.

The selfless work of workers, peasants and intelligentsia, the great upsurge of socialist competition, and the growth of political activity of the masses--all this serves as outstanding evidence of the enormous mobilizing force of the ideas of Lenin's great party.

The decisions of the congress exert a profound influence on international life. They inspire those who advocate the preservation of detente. They assist the cohesion of forces waging a struggle against imperialism, for peace, freedom and social progress.

The appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to parliaments and peoples, adopted on the proposal of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has become a new important contribution to the implementation of the program for strengthening peace which was advanced at the congress. Dictated by concern for the future of all mankind, the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal expressed the firm resolve of the Soviet people not to tolerate the unleashing of a new war, to defend and strengthen peace. The working people of the Russian Federation, like all Soviet people, unanimously endorse and support the decisions of the congress, the propositions and conclusions of the report-back conference of the CPSU Central Committee, the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. They express boundless faith in the party and its Central Committee, sincere esteem and gratitude to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding politician and statesman of our epoch, loyal continuer of Lenin's cause, ardent fighter for peace and for the triumph of communism. [applause]

Comrades! For every citizen of our republic, for all the soviets of people's deputies of the RSFSR, there is no higher and more honored duty than to take an active part in implementing the decisions of the party congress, persistently to strive for their successful and full implementation.

A splendid example of a statesmanlike approach to the vital problems of communist construction is provided by the purposeful activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The breadth of scope and depth of analysis of issues under consideration, the concreteness of adopted decisions, make the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium a true school of leadership and management for all the soviets of people's deputies.

Of great significance for improving the work of the RSFSR Soviet has been the discussion at sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of various aspects of the socioeconomic and cultural life of a number of oblasts and towns of our republic. The major guidelines for the activity of the soviets in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress were defined at the 1 April session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech, and in the adopted decisions. Each of the 28,000 soviets of people's deputies of the RSFSR, from rural and settlement soviets to oblast and kray soviets and to the supreme soviets of the autonomous republics, has planned its action program to implement the decisions of the party congress.

Around 190,000 people's deputies--half of whom were workers and collective farmers--spoke in the debates on these topics at sessions of soviets. They focused their attention on questions relating to the attainment of plan targets, raising the efficiency and quality of work, the growth of the well-being of working people and the widening of the sphere of their participation in the affairs of state and society. More than 106,000 proposals made by deputies have been generalized by the councils of ministers of autonomous republics and the executive committees of local soviets. The way to implement them have been determined. To realize them, active daily organizational work is needed. With the adoption of the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics, noted the 26th party congress, a new stage began in the activity of the soviets of people's deputies. The main thing which characterizes it is purposeful work to satisfy the people's varied needs, the comprehensive nature of dealing with issues relating to economic and social development, the widening of the powers of local soviets and the more active involvement of the masses in the running of society. Each soviet performs as a part of the supreme authority. There is no event in human life of any importance which is not marked by attention on the part of soviet power. For this reason it enjoys the undivided support of all classes and social groups, of all nations and ethnic groups in our country. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA SUPREME SOVIET AMENDS CONSTITUTION

PM061457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] USSR Law on Amplifying Article 132 of the USSR Constitution (fundamental law):

The USSR Supreme Soviet decrees that the following words be added to Article 132 of the USSR Constitution (fundamental law): "Other members of the USSR Government may also become members of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium at the discretion of the USSR Council of Ministers."

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow. 24 June 1981.

REPORT ON USSR SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTMENTS

PM061140 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 June carries in its Morning Edition on page 3 USSR Supreme Soviet resolutions appointing Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Rekunkov USSR prosecutor general and naming Komsomol Central Committee Secretary Nikolay Kuzmich Dolgushkin member of the USSR People's Control Committee to replace Vladimir Viktorovich Grigoryev.

EIGHTH VOLUME OF BREZHNEV'S WORKS PUBLISHED

LD071343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House has published the eighth volume of works by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The volume is entitled "Along the Leninist Path ['Leninskim Kursom'] April 1979-March 1981." The works included in this volume reflect the diverse activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state during the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. The material in the collection contains new important proposals regarding the national policy of the party in modern times, the development of Soviet state organization, and of socialist democracy. The volume ends with material from the 26th CPSU Congress, the review report of the CPSU Central Committee given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and other speeches by him at the congress and in connection with it. The material of the collection convincingly reflects the huge personal contribution to party policy, to the devlopment of our country on the path of communist construction, to the great cause of struggle for stable peace and social progress on earth, made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

GROMYKO, KUZNETSOV PRESENT AWARDS IN KREMLIN

PM061542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--The presentation of USSR orders and medals to scientists and assistants of institutions and organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and to machine builders, diplomats, cinematographers, hydrometeorologists, lawyers and workers of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Committee of Soviet Women and other all-union organizations has been held in the Kremlin.

The Orders of Lenin, the October Revolution, the Labor Red Banner, the Friendship of the Peoples, the Badge of Honor and Labor Glory second and third class, and the medals for Labor Valor and for Labor Distinction were awarded.

The USSR state awards were presented by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk and L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev they cordially congratulated the award winners and wished them renewed success in their work on implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

KIRGIZ PAPER DISCUSSES NATIONALITIES QUESTION

PM071205 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 2

[Prof B. Dzhamgerchinov article: "Two World Outlooks on the Nationalities Questions"--first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress enriched Marxist-Leninist teaching on problems of internationalism and the development of national relations. The very atmosphere of the congress' work was a graphic manifestation of the ideas of internationalism and the combat solidarity of all those struggling for peace and social progress. The congress showed graphically the futility of talk about the "obsolete nature" of proletarian internationalism and the need to replace it with some "new" type of internationalism

Prof B. Dzhamgerchinov's article which we offer to readers examines the most important aspects of two opposing ideologies--bourgeois nationalism and proletarian internationalism.

I.

The founders of scientific communism constantly stressed that under all con[illegible] it is essential to view the nation [natsiya] with consideration of its social class [illegible]cture, that in the social-class respect in bourgeois society there are "two nation[illegible] although ethnically there is one nation. That is why ethnic, national commonality cannot be identified with class-based commonality. Consequently, national commonality cannot and must not conceal people's class difference within a particular nation. In a society where antagonistic classes exist, in approaching any manifestations of social life it is essential to adhere strictly to class-based positions, and not to lose a class-based criterion in assessing phenomena of national culture, history, state and even the economy.

The fundamental social interests of the oppressed classes of all countries, irrespective of national differences, invariably give rise to their class solidarity. The basically similar social conditions and social existence of the proletariat of different countries form a more or less similar world outlook, a single ideology and morality and single social mentality. All this generates a feeling of proletarian solidarity and mutual aid in the struggle for their class interests. On this basis a feeling of proletarian internationalism is formed.

The great principle of proletarian internationalism as the most important basis of the international workers movement was advanced by Marx and Engels in the 1840's and found its ultimate expression in the slogan: "Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!"

V.I. Lenin noted that proletarian internationalism is the working class' international solidarity in the struggle against the bourgeoisie of all countries, the theory and practice of relationships between different detachments of the working class of different countries and nationalities.

Noting the important role of the working class' international unity in attaining its ultimate goal, V.I. Lenin wrote that "the workers' international unity is more important than national unity" (footnote), (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 49, p 324). And the only person who is a true internationalist is one who thinks "...not of his nation alone, but places the interests of all and their common freedom and equal rights above it" (footnote), (V.I. Lenin "Complete Collected Works," Vol 30, pp 44-45).

The party of the working class must constantly consider in its policy both the national interests and the common international tasks of the working class. Lenin pointed out that, with the correct solution of the proletariat's international tasks, their national tasks are also resolved in the best way and that their correct combination is a very important task of the working class party.

II.

Proclaiming the principle of proletarian internationalism, Marx, Engels and Lenin set it against the ruling classes' ideology and policy of bourgeois nationalism. They pointed out that the triumph of the principles of proletarian internationalism is possible only on the basis of resolute struggle against the ideology of nationalism and chauvinism.

Nationalism as a world outlook is clearly manifested in policy and social practice and the relevant forms of social awareness. For all its diversity it is characterized by the denial of the class struggle within the nation, the desire for national privilege and national exclusiveness, setting against each other people with differences in their daily life, traditions, language, culture, beliefs and so forth. Nationalism is manifested in feelings and concepts and people's mentality.

The bourgeoisie has assimilated much from the prebourgeois ideology of the exploiting classes and adapted it to its own interests. In particular it has ensured the support of religion. And, as is well known, representatives of the clergy foster a feeling of intolerance toward those of other faiths, a feeling of exclusiveness in representatives of a particular religion. And this to a certain degree brings religion close to nationalism.

Both religious ideology and nationalism are not so far removed from facism. In contrast to bourgeois nationalism, racism is based on people's biological features like skin color, head shape, facial features, hair color, height and so forth. On the basis of these external biological features racism asserts the existence of "superior" and "inferior" races. In the era of colonial seizures and colonial enslavement of the peoples, the ideology of racism served as justification for the capitalists' predatory policy and harsh exploitation of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries.

The ideologies of present-day nationalism in the capitalist countries and of neocolonialism are to some extent akin to that of the racists. They frequently try to link the phenomena of social life taking place among certain peoples with some "national feature," with these peoples' so-called "unaltered spiritual essence," and so forth and with delirious, unscientific concepts.

Since the workers movement arose, nationalism has been constantly used by the ideologists of the bourgeoisie as one of their main means in the struggle against it and for dividing the workers of different nations and different countries and setting them against each other. Nationalism acts as the most suitable means for the working class's ideological corruption. Of all forms of ideological influence exerted by the bourgeoisie on the awareness and feelings of the working class and all the people's working masses, the ideology of nationalism and great-power chauvinism is its favorite and most tested method.

Today, in the period of keen ideological struggle between the world of capitalism and the world of socialism, the apologists of imperialism are implanting and preaching the ideology of nationalism more extensively and subtly. In particular they are making marked efforts to implant it in the so-called Third World countries, seeking to prevent the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideas there.

In this connection special mention must be made of manifestations of nationalism in the young states of Asia and Africa recently liberated from the fetters of colonialism and in many respects still dependent on the developed capitalist countries. Here it acquires a very, very unique nature and form. The point is that nationalism as an ideology and policy in the Third World countries emerged under the conditions of colonial oppression as a specialized reaction to colonial chauvinism and racism. In this connection the nationalism of the liberated countries is usually of an anticolonial orientation and at a certain stage acts as one of the motive factors of the people's masses' political self-awareness and plays a progressive role.

In defining the tactic of the working class with respect to the bourgeoisie of an oppressed nation, V.I. Lenin wrote: "Since the bourgeoisie of an oppressed nation is struggling against oppression, we are always and in every case and most resolutely of all in favor of it, for we are the boldest and most consistent enemies of oppression" (Footnote), (V.I. Lenin, "On the Nations' Right To Self-Determination," Vol 25, p 275). He pointed to the need "...to support most resolutely the most revolutionary elements of bourgeois-democratic national liberation movements...and to help their rising and where necessary their revolutionary war against the imperialist powers which are oppressing them" (Footnote), (V.I. Lenin, "Complete Collected Works," Vol 27, p 261). But at the same time he warned the working class of the danger of bourgeois nationalism and pointed out that bourgeois nationalism can appear as the bearer of progressive principles only at a certain stage of the development of the national liberation movement. He pointed out that "it must be limited most strictly only to what is progressive in these movements--so that this recognition does not lead to the overshadowing of proletarian awareness by bourgeois ideology" (Footnote), (V.I. Lenin, "Critical Notes on the Nationalities Question," Vol 24, p 132).

In Asian and African countries the main force of the national liberation movements is the peasantry, who act as the main bearer of nationalism's democratic elements. However, the peasants' revolutionary position is unstable.

When the working class is absent or weak in these countries it is hard for the peasants to defend their revolutionary position. In backward countries the democratic content of the peasants' nationalism can be influenced by excessive backwardness in economic and cultural development, and Marxists must consider this in their tactics. Feudal-patriarchal and medieval vestiges among peoples for whom the process of national consolidation has not yet been completed, tribal hostility, division along community and religious lines, and separatist movements serve as the basis for reactionary nationalist ideology.

The CPSU and our socialist state are firmly implementing Lenin's principles of proletarian internationalism and making every effort to ensure that they become the determining basis in international relations and imbue people's entire world outlook. Our policy is aimed at strengthening the world international front of the struggle of the workers and all working masses for peace, democracy and progress.

The nationalities question has been successfully resolved in the Soviet Union, contradictions among the peoples have disappeared once and for all and relations of fraternity and friendship have been established based on the actual equality of all peoples and nations, on true freedom and equality, and on proletarian internationalism. At the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev noted: "From the first days of Soviet power our economic and social policy has been built in such a way as to raise Russia's former national outlying districts as rapidly as possible to the level of development of its center. And this task has been successfully resolved. A very important part here was played by the close cooperation of all nations of our country and above all by the selfless aid of the Russian people. No backward national outskirts exist now, comrades!"

The Soviet Union's example graphically confirms the correctness of the Marxist proposition that hostile relations between nations disappear with the disappearance of class antagonism.

For Soviet people as a new historical community the development of common international features of daily life, culture and spiritual complexion is becoming increasingly characteristic. This was stated graphically and precisely by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "The most important result of the past 60 years is the Soviet man. A man who, having gained freedom, has been able to defend it in the hardest battles. A man who has built the future sparing no effort and making any sacrifice. A man who, passing through all ordeals, has himself changed out of all recognition and combined in himself ideological conviction and tremendous vital energy, culture, knowledge and the ability to use them. He is a man who, while an ardent patriot, has been and always will be a consistent internationalist."

The further development of international relations along the path of their all-round rapprochement and the further consolidation of the fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples require all-round intensification of communist education among young people and all the people, resolute struggle against vestiges of nationalism and chauvinism in any of their manifestations, a timely rebuff to bourgeois falsifiers and slanderous fabrications by imperialism's ideologists in the sphere of national relations within the USSR and the CPSU's nationalities policy, and exposure of their frenzied fabrications aimed at discrediting the party's nationalities policy.

The Soviet Union, the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at defending human rights and freedoms, is the embodiment of the great ideals of which man's best representatives on earth dreamed and for which they have struggled and continue to struggle. All peoples of the world struggling for their vital, sacred rights and for freedom, independence, democracy and social progress look on the Soviet Union as a bright beacon illuminating with its bright rays the path to the triumph of reason and justice, democracy and social progress on earth.

SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY GRADUATION REPORTED

PM061205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 81 p 2

[TASS report: "A Reliable Reserve of Cadres"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences has turned out a new detachment of graduates.

In the final stage of their studies, the academy's students were addressed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Dolgikh and M.V. Zimyanin, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Gosplan, leaders of ministries and departments and central ideological institutions, prominent Soviet scientists and figures from literature and art.

A graduation ceremony for the academy's students and graduate students was held in Moscow on 19 June.

In the presidium at the meeting were M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; N.A. Petrovichev and V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA; P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; V.F. Beresnev, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs; A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; scientists and representatives of the capital's public.

The meeting was opened by V.A. Medvedev, rector of the academy. A presidium of honor consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with enthusiasm.

Those present were addressed by K.V. Rusakov.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, he cordially congratulated the graduates and the academy's entire collective on the noteworthy event and conveyed greetings and best wishes to them.

The present graduation of students and graduate students, K.V. Rusakov said, is taking place soon after the 26th CPSU Congress and a succession of the highest forums of the socialist countries' fraternal communist and workers' parties. This gives it a special political coloring and directs the graduates toward the resolution of urgent tasks in socialist and communist building.

The 26th congress gave, to use Lenin's words, "integral, systematic, precise answers" to the most important questions of today. It opened up new horizons for the society of mature socialism and indicated ways of effectively realizing its potential and bringing fully into play the country's creative forces and economic, scientific, technical and spiritual potential.

The congress set major, complex political and economic tasks for the party and country. The very nature of these tasks, their scale, their orientation toward efficiency and quality and their association with the implementation of major measures aimed at improving social and spiritual living standards, with the implementation of all-round cooperation with the fraternal socialist states and with the aims of averting the threat of war make exceptionally high demands on our cadre policy and on leadership cadres themselves.

The CPSU is making every effort to ensure that its cadre policy accords completely with the conditions of developed socialism and makes the best possible contribution to the solution of communist building tasks. The great, fundamental significance of the cadre policy means that the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat pay constant attention to these matters. The party values its cadres, has faith in their creative potential and is doing everything it can to contribute to the development of their abilities and to their growth. Our habitually solicitous and caring attitude is combined with great exactingness.

The creation of a reliable cadre reserve and the provision of solid Marxist-Leninist training are a most important element in cadre policy, and the academy has a leading role to play on the solution of these tasks. K.V. Rusakov noted that, since its transformation into a qualitatively new party higher education establishment, the academy has increasingly made its mark and strengthened its prestige. He congratulated the academy collective on the fact that a number of academy professors and teachers had been given high state awards for successes in teaching and scientific work.

Describing communist building as a dynamic, creative process, the speaker then pointed out that the academy's professors, teachers and scientific staff have to be constantly immersed in the matters which are engaging the party's attention and have to link teaching and scientific work to life, to the practical activity of the party, the CPSU Central Committee and its departments. The academy has given you a great deal, he said to the graduates: You are fully equipped theoretically and you have a firm grasp of what we call the Leninist work style. The CPSU Central Committee hopes that you will now find, as it were, your "second wind" and significantly raise your performance; that you will be more professional, perform your functions efficiently, and actively implement the 26th party congress decisions.

I have no doubt that the return on the academy education will be quick to show. But the required results will only come about if the academy's alumni continue constantly to study in the "school of life." K.V. Rusakov recalled in this connection what L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress: "To become a real party leader you have to do more than study in the party school. Comrades promoted to leading party work must immerse themselves in the working masses so that they know, not from documents but from personal experience, what motivates the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of our country, so that they know their life, their needs, their interests." The school of life is not confined to a set number of semesters. It has no vacations. The more each of the graduates succeeds in his work in that school, the more the party and country will gain.

As well as Soviet graduates, a large group of students and graduate students from socialist countries have graduated from the Academy of Social Sciences. This fact is also remarkable in its way. The socialist community countries have common goals. The fraternal parties and peoples are building a new society in close collaboration and defending the positions of peace and progress shoulder to shoulder in the international arena. Taking concrete conditions and specific features into account, they have to resolve analogous or similar problems. And it is natural for many party cadres from different socialist countries to pursue their education in the same lecture halls. Joint study and mutual familiarization with the experience accumulated by our parties--that is a true school of proletarian internationalism, a concrete manifestation of the strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries.

K. V. Rusakov stressed that the 26th CPSU Congress drew particular attention to the need to study more attentively and make wider use of the fraternal countries' experience, and the academy must make a full contribution to the resolution of this task. An equally important direction in the training of party cadres and in research work is the study and elaboration of questions of CPSU foreign policy and the problems of international development, particularly now that the aggressive circles of imperialism--above all American imperialism--have seriously exacerbated the world situation. We regard the strengthening of peace as our guiding star to tomorrow.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee expressed confidence that the academy's alumni will value its traditions, bear with honor the lofty title of communist and work fruitfully for the sake of Lenin's great ideals and the triumph of the cause of peace and communism. V.V. Khromchenkov, G.S. Dimitrova and Prof L.I. Abalkin addressed the meeting on behalf of the academy's students, graduate students and teaching staff. The participants in the ceremony adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES SESSION ON CP ROLE

WA080808 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[GRUZINFORM report on E.A. Shevardnadze summation of work of political classes]

[Excerpts] The academic year in the system of the political instruction and economic education of the working people is coming to an end. The final classes in all components of party, Komsomol and economic training are being held on the theme "The Party--Vanguard of the Soviet People". Continuing the patronage of individual schools and seminars of the system of political instruction and economic education, the final classes are being conducted by members and candidates of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau, Georgian CP Central Committee and republic Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers executives, ministers, other leading workers and soviet, union and Komsomol workers.

"These meetings are a source of enrichment for us. Creating an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding, they develop into a relaxed comradely conversation, during which there is a lively exchange of opinions and a candid discussion is initiated on difficulties and shortcomings and everything which is troubling each of us. These meetings assist a businesslike discussion of concrete ways to solve the most urgent problems," Guram Metonidze, leader of an electricians' brigade of the Tbilisi V.I. Lenin Electric Locomotive-Building Plant said. He is a student at this enterprise's school of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism, in which, according to established tradition, a class was conducted by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Summing up the results of the class, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze observed that the 26th CPSU Congress was a historic new landmark on the path of communist building in our country and convincingly demonstrated to the whole world that Soviet people are looking to the future with confidence and that their faith in the triumph of the shining ideals of communism is unshakable. The congress emphasized once again and with new force that the party is the vanguard of the Soviet people and is paving the highway of Soviet society's advance. The CPSU Central Committee Report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other documents of the communists' forum clearly determined the program of our work for the distant long term. There was practically no area and no problem which our congress did not probe comprehensively and in depth and in which radical measures and the specific paths of their implementation were not formulated.

A number of basic problems requiring the closest and most serious attention crystallized out at the 26th CPSU Congress from the great multitude. They include an increase in production efficiency and work quality by every possible means, introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and a refinement in the scientific organization of labor. Among the most important tasks set by the congress in the sphere of a rise in the working people's well-being are such strategic comprehensive programs as the food program and the program for the development of the production of consumer goods.

The accomplishment of all these and other tasks set by the congress depends wholly and fully on a creative attitude toward work on the part of each communist, each worker and the entire Soviet people. It was pointed out, in particular, that the Tbilisi electric locomotive builders must display the maximum concern for a significant expansion of the manufacture of goods in mass demand. The potential for this exists: The general modernization of the enterprise, following which its production capacity will double, should be used for a sharp increase in the manufacture of Group B commodities.

As always, the problem of the further development and extension of the peace program was at the center of attention of the communists' forum, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze continued. The new peace initiatives of our party and state contain concrete proposals aimed at ensuring lasting peace, detente and disarmament. The Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are performing titanic work to prevent the conflagration of a new world war, which threatens mankind with catastrophe.

The might of our state and the preservation and consolidation of peace worldwide will largely depend on how we work. For this reason the tasks confronting the country, our republic and each of its workers are important and crucial. They were stressed yet again at the time of the jubilee celebrations in honor of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and the republic's Communist Party.

At that time we all experienced the heightened feelings of being members of an amicable, cohesive and happy family which had gathered for its common holiday. Special meaning and special solemnity was added to our holiday by the participation of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The arrival of the dearest and most desired guest was one further manifestation of the invariable attention of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally to our republic and its party organization. The striking and moving and profoundly cogent speech of the leader of our party and state and his advice, instructions and observations expressed in conversation with the leaders of the republic armed all of us with a precise and clear combat action program and were a powerful stimulus to the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They were a graphic example of how our communist holidays should be celebrated with Leninist efficiency, the broad masses being mobilized for the accomplishment of the most important economic and political tasks.

As you know, the creative labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia and the activity of the Communist Party of Georgia with respect to accelerating the pace of the republic's economic and social development were evaluated highly in the Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress. The jubilee of their republic, which developed into a striking festival of friendship and fraternity and the international unity of the USSR peoples, was also adorned by our people with worthy labor victories. This was unanimously emphasized by the participants in the jubilee celebrations, who had traveled here from all ends of our boundless motherland.

At that ceremonial time we perceived with particular emotion and profundity the entire invigorating force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the significance of the titanic activity of our Leninist party and socialist democracy. It was manifested in the truly paternal concern for Georgia's socioeconomic development demonstrated so strikingly and graphically in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches in Tbilisi. In particular, no one was left unmoved by Leonid Ilich's words to the effect that the time has come to get right down to studying the question of the construction of a railroad directly across the Caucasus pass. Proceeding from this, the Tbilisi electric locomotive builders are confronted with considerable tasks, such as, for example, the production of new, more powerful 12-axle locomotives. And both the economic and social conditions will be created for this. And here, as in any undertaking, particular importance is attached to supervision of the fact that all adopted decisions be properly fulfilled. It is not fortuitous that it was to this, the importance of valuing the authority of decisions, that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev paid special attention in his conversation with the republic's leaders.

Emphasizing the successes which have been scored by our republic, the leader of our party and state observed that they became possible as a result of the surmounting of past deviations from the party's personnel policy, the standards of party life and the principles of party leadership. That is why, it was observed at the meeting, that the Georgian CP Central Committee will continue to persistently increase exactingness toward executive personnel, strengthen party and state discipline and wage an uncompromising struggle against various negative manifestations.

Particular importance here is attached to a further improvement in ideological and political education. The successful accomplishment of the most important social, political and economic tasks will largely depend on its specificity, efficiency and aggressiveness. It is necessary to constantly seek and introduce new forms and methods of the international and patriotic education of the working people, particularly the young people, in a spirit of communist ideals.

The tasks confronting us are complex and manifold, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized in conclusion. Their accomplishment is a matter of honor for each communist and each worker of the republic. The kind wishes expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at our jubilee festivities--act more boldly, work even more persistently and raise even higher the prestige of Soviet Georgia--will be a reference point for them.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS

LD062246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Ways of further raising quality and efficiency in ideological and political-educational work in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and recommendations voiced by Comrade Brezhnev at the anniversary celebrations in Tbilisi are being discussed at a republican conference-seminar of ideological workers. The opening speech was made by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

COMPARISON OF 15 JUN SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESS

A comparison between the item entitled "Brezhnev, Leaders Attend USSR Supreme Soviet" under the subhead "Scherbitskiy on Peace Appeal" which was published on p R 3 of the 24 Jun Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and the report on the address carried by Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on p 2 of its 24 June Morning Edition reveals the following differences:

Paragraph two, line two of the IZVESTIYA version reads: ...Presidium, our session is examining a document...

Third paragraph of IZVESTIYA begins: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has on many...

Third paragraph, line four of IZVESTIYA reads: ...Soviet Union, acting on Lenin's instructions--"as many very simple and very clear decisions and measures as possible, which would truly lead to peace, not to mention the complete elimination of the dangers of war." Our party and...

Paragraph nine, lines seven and eight of IZVESTIYA version read: ...the irresponsible whipping up of war psychosis, intimidation using...

Penultimate paragraph, line two of IZVESTIYA reads: ...a memorial complex in Kiev. Our...

TADZHIK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS PRODUCTION POLICY

WA081234 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 1

[TADZHIKTA report on Tadzhik Government session on local industry]

[Text] It was noted that the republic's local industry developed particularly rapidly in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Approximately R19 million of state capital investments were channeled into the development of the sector's enterprises in 1976-80. A unit of the Woolen Shawls Factory which was due for completion was commissioned, many operating enterprises were modernized and a number of shops, branches and departments in rayons with available labor resources were organized. The organization of forms of work at home was further developed.

As a result the production volume in 1980 increased by a factor of 1.6 compared with 1975, while the production of cultural-everyday commodities, household articles and goods for children increased by a factor of 1.8. The manufacture of more than 1,100 new products was assimilated. The quality of consumer goods improved. Products of a value of almost R7 million were produced with the State Symbol of Quality last year, whereas only R435,000 of such products were produced in 1975.

At the same time, as the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers observed, the Ministry of Local Industry and the oblast, city and rayon soviet ispolkoms failed to make full use of available potential and resources for an increase in the production of commodities. Local raw material and waste was enlisted insufficiently in reprocessing. Use was not made of all the potential for the development of the network of homework enterprises. The assortment and quality of certain products failed to meet the customers' increased demands. Certain enterprises' supply of equipment does not correxpond to the modern level.

Local industry has been charged by the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers with increasing the production of industrial products by 1.4 percent in the 11th Five-Year Plan, including an increase in the production of furniture by 1.3 percent enamelware by 1.4 percent and toys by 2.1 percent. An upgraded quota for the production of consumer goods such as, for example, bed linen, linen for preschool children, clothes for newlyborns, dishware, orchard-truck garden tools, hardware and so forth has been determined.

The production of goods using local raw material and waste will be increased by no less than 2.2 percent at local industry enterprises.

It is planned to commission the Woolen Shawls Factory at full capacity, complete the modernization of the Isfara Mineral Paints Plant and assimilate the production of glass objets d'art based on proven quartz sand deposits in 1981-85.

For the further provision of enterprises employing home labor with equipment and the extension of their network the local soviet ispolkoms are instructed to make available premises suitable for accommodating the enterprises and render them systematic assistance in organizing the production process.

To raise the qualifications of the workers, train personnel and retain them on the job it is planned to extend the network of industrial-training centers, build a 240-bed hostel and commission over 9,000 square meters of housing, 2 kindergartens and other facilities.

The Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the ministry board and the collectives of local industry enterprises would channel their efforts into increasing production efficiency, quality, economies and thrift, make better use of the achievements of science and technology and ensure the unconditional realization of the tasks set the workers of the republic's local industry by the 26th CPSU and 19th Tadzhik CP Congresses.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 5-7 JULY

LD070114/LD080112 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5-7 July. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

5 July

Farmers in Kurganskaya Oblast have begun to harvest fodder. They intend to procure more than 1.5 million tons. (1200 GMT)

6 July

The harvest in Uzbekistan is underway with farmers in the Fergana Valley averaging 50 quintals per hectare. The harvest goal this year is 2.5 million tons of various grain crops. (0000 GMT)

The first 100 tons of winter wheat have been harvested in Volgogradskaya Oblast. (0100 GMT)

In Chimkentskaya Oblast, six rayons have completed harvesting and grain crops have been threshed on four-fifths of the oblast's crop area. (0400 GMT)

Farmers in Uzbekistan have procured almost 4 million tons of fodder to date. (1100 GMT)

7 July

A good harvest is being obtained in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR with winter wheat crops averaging up to 40 quintals per hectare on some farms. Farmers intend to harvest 600,000 tons of grain this year in the republic. (0700 GMT)

Harvesting has begun on Stavropolskiy Kray with the first 200,000 hectares of corn being threshed. (0730 GMT)

Farmers have gathered over 50,000 tons of high-quality hay in Mariyskaya ASSR. (1000 GMT)

PAZHITNEV COMMENTARY VIEWS AGRICULTURAL WORK

PM070901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 2

[A. Pazhitnev Agricultural Review: "Fields Love Care and Attention"]

[Text] The summer campaign is in full swing. Tending of the crops continues. Farmers on many southern farms are carrying out well-organized grain harvest work. The dry, hot summer is good for haymaking. The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have procured around 14.6 million tons of hay, 24.9 million tons of cured hay and a great deal of other types of fodder. On many farms fodder production has been made into a separate sector. This permits more efficient and more productive labor organization. Haymaking is proceeding rapidly on a number of farms in Belorussia and in Moskovskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts.

But the grass harvest has been delayed in some places. For example, some kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kostromskaya Oblast were ill prepared for haymaking. A lot of equipment is out of action and the grass is overripe. By the end of July not one quintal of fodder had been laid in on the M. Gorkiy and Volga Kolkhozes in Nerekhtskiy Rayon. And these farms organized an end-of-sowing holiday which coincided with the oblast forage-procurement subbotnik and voskresnik.

A great deal of machinery still needed overhauling by the time the grass harvest was due to start. Effective measures must be taken to speed up forage-procurement work and establish a sound fodder base on each farm. Another important preoccupation of rural workers is the tending of crops. In the country as a whole the work is better organized than last year. But not everywhere. A number of farms in Gorkovskaya Oblast are missing the optimal sugar beet plantation cultivation periods, and the same goes for corn plantations in Volgogradskaya Oblast.

Special attention must be paid to potato planting. Around 3.1 million hectares of potatoes have been planted on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In the last 5-year plan by no means all the republics and oblasts met the targets for the sale of this valuable food crop. There was a drop in average annual production and purchases of the tubers, especially on farms in Pskovskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Vitebskaya and other oblasts. The reason for this was the reduction of the potato area in a number of places and gross violations of cultivation techniques.

Machine operators in Lithuania and also in Leningradskaya and Bryanskaya Oblasts are investing a great deal of care in their potato fields. Many farms there are already into the third round of interrow cultivation. But not so in Kirovskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Sverdlovskaya Oblasts where the first round of soil loosening has not yet been completed. Early potatoes are already being harvested in southern parts. The new harvest of tubers is arriving in the capital and the country's industrial centers. Farms in Georgia and Uzbekistan are supplying more than last year. Potato growers in other republics and oblasts are preparing for the harvest. Some 68,000 combines will be out in the fields. The machinery repair rate is somewhat faster than last year's.

This year 59,000 hectares of potatoes are being cultivated by industrial methods. This is more than before but it is clearly not enough. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture must display persistence and consistency in introducing progressive methods. At the same time, their widespread use is inhibited by the lack of a range of machinery for the industrial production of tubers. Machine builders are letting the potato growers down badly. They have failed to organize series production of such indispensible machines as six-row planters and planters for germinated seeds, and rotary ridgers. Of the 50 types of equipment included in the system of potato-growing machinery the industry is producing only 14, and most of these are of obsolete design. This year rural workers have resolved to sell 17.7 million tons of tubers to the state. They must do their utmost to achieve this target and to ensure the sector's stable development.

BELGOROD OBKOM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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[TASS report: "Reserves of Chernozem Zone"]

[Text] Belgorod--The tasks of the oblast party organization in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Further Development of Agriculture in the RSFSR's Central-Chernozem Region" were discussed by an obkom plenum today.

The speakers spoke of the need to make highly efficient use of material and technical assets for a rapid increase in agricultural production. Before the end of the 5-year plan it is planned to increase the yield of grain crops to 28 quintals per hectare. The plenum participants devoted special attention to questions of keeping cadres in their jobs and training workers in the mass trades.

Participating in the work of the plenum were I.K. Kapustyan, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department; L.Ya. Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture; and executives of a number of the republic's ministries and departments.